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PLO CONTACTS U.S. EMBASSY ON ARRESTED PALESTINIAN

JN281920 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Political Department has sent a memo to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut requesting the release of the Palestinian citizen Ziyad Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-'Awn who was arrested by U.S. police authorities upon the request of Israeli intelligence, which has alleged that the Palestinian citizen had carried out fedayeen operations in Israel. The following is the text of the memo:

The PLO Political Department sends greetings to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and would like to convey the PLO Political Department's request to release the Palestinian citizen Ziyad Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-'Awn, who lives in the West Bank and holds a Jordanian passport.

The aforementioned citizen left the West Bank for Amman on June 6, 1979, and then left for the United States on June 14, 1979, after obtaining an entrance visa from the U.S. Embassy in Amman upon the invitation of his sister, a U.S. citizen who is currently residing in Chicago. The sister applied for a residence visa for her brother on July 6, 1979 [words indistinct].

The U.S. police authorities, in coordination and cooperation with Israeli intelligence, arrested Mr Ziyad Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-'Awn and brought him to court.

This action is a serious violation of basic human rights and represents an unprecedented deviation from international regulations and laws since Mr Ziyad Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-'Awn has not violated any U.S. laws. Most of all, he is not an Israeli citizen, but a Palestinian living in the occupied West Bank with Jordanian citizenship. Therefore, the rules of the extradition agreement signed between the United States and Israel do not apply to him.

The PLO Political Department would like to draw the attention of the U.S. Government to the fact that this action forms a serious and unprecedented measure against Palestinian citizens who are living under Israeli occupation.

In light of the aforementioned facts, the PLO Political Department requests that the U.S. Government release Mr Ziyad Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-'Awyn and that the U.S. Government stop prosecuting him.

The PLO Political Department takes this occasion to send its greetings to the U.S. Embassy.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT 28 AUG

JN281732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, chaired a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in Beirut today.

The committee members discussed current developments in the Lebanese arena in light of Zionist determination to escalate military activities in southern Lebanon. The committee members were also briefed on Abu 'Ammar's recent visit to Romania.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW WITH CUBAN NEWSPAPER

JN290734 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Radio Cuba has broadcast a summary of an interview brother Abu 'Ammar granted to a Cuban evening newspaper. In the interview Abu 'Ammar spoke of the various states of the Palestinian people's struggle. He said that the allies of the Palestinian revolution are the socialist countries, foremost the Soviet Union. Abu 'Ammar added: We support the nonalined countries which are members of the nonalined movement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Palestinian people are confronting occupation forces in the occupied homeland with firmness and steadfastness. Within the framework of this struggle more than 23,000 of our strugglers have been arrested or imprisoned. Abu 'Ammar added: We are determined to escalate resistance operations in the occupied territories. Our people are united in the battle and rally around the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Abu 'Ammar also spoke about the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. He said: We and the Lebanese people are being subjected to Zionist aggression by air, sea and land. They are using the most sophisticated U.S. weapons, including plastic bombs, napalm, fragmentation bombs, poisonous gases and other internationally banned weapons.

Abu 'Ammar said that this war of attrition against the Palestinian and Lebanese people has been going on for more than 100 days. It is the result of the Camp David agreement, which gave the green light to Israel. Abu 'Ammar added: Despite our enemy's ferocious attacks, we are confronting U.S. imperialism and are fighting on all fronts. I am confident in the victory of the Palestinian people sooner or later. Abu 'Ammar said that the Palestinian people's victory will be a turning point in the area's history.

FATAH OFFICIAL ON PALESTINIAN CONTACTS, SOUTH LEBANON

JN281901 Doha QNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Aug Khalid al-Hasan, Central Committee member of the Palestine national liberation movement Fatah, has affirmed the need for convening the UN General Assembly for an emergency meeting to discuss the current stage of Middle East peace issues, in retaliation for the U.S. stand during the discussion in the UN Security Council of amending Resolution 242.

In a press conference held in Kuwait today, the Palestinian official denied the existence of any official dialog between the Palestinian resistance and the United States. Al-Hasan stated that since the United States refuses to recognize the PLO, such a dialog will be tantamount to U.S. recognition of the PLO and its leadership and the Palestinian people's rights.

Al-Hasan pointed out that what has occurred and is still occurring is dialog and discussion with unofficial Americans, which is similar to what took place with French and German parliamentarians, university students and reporters.

Al-Hasan pointed out that the outcome of such meetings will eventually reach the U.S. administration. Al-Hasan called for proceeding with extensive, planned contacts with all sectors of the American people to reach that sector of public opinion which supports the Palestinian issue, both in and outside the United States.

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan denied what was lately attributed to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, namely that he conveyed to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat the desire of Nahum Goldman, ex-chairman of the world Zionist congress, to meet with him.

In the press conference, Al-Hasan affirmed that these reports are false and said: If such a desire was really conveyed, the PLO would reject such a meeting.

The Palestinian official discussed the Lebanese call for convening an Arab summit conference to discuss the south Lebanese situation, saying that the current situation necessitates the Lebanese president to implement the Bayt ad-Din resolutions. If he does not do so, he should call together the foreign ministers concerned with the Bayt ad-Din conference to discuss why these resolutions have not been implemented. According to the results, a mini-summit can be held.

Al-Hasan cited the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon affirming that it represents the Arab's inability to confront it and stating at the same time that there is what can be described as Lebanese timidity to propose the issue to the UN Security Council.

Al-Hasan added that according to information that the resistance received, Israel's motive for attacking southern Lebanon is the evacuation of the southern region of population which supports an independent Lebanon, the Lebanese national movement, as well as sympathizers with the Palestinian resistance.

The Fatah movement's Central Committee member affirmed having information that Israel will escalate its shelling of south Lebanon in order to reach a stage that is similar to the U.S. shelling of Vietnam.

Al-Hasan pointed out that one of Israel's aims in south Lebanon is to bring about a situation for Sa'd Haddad whereby he can occupy the south. He added that Israel also wants to reach the Al-Litani River and fragment the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian movement, as well as put Syria in a critical situation and force it out of Lebanon.

Al-Hasan concluded that recent European moves to find a comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian issue is due to the fear of a political vacuum that the region will witness if a move is not initiatied by the end of the current year, because the U.S. elections will begin, which will lead to disturbances that would affect the world economic situation in a way which Europe will not endure.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR GAZA EXPLOSION

JN271625 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 27 Aug 79 JN

[Text] One of four fighters operating inside the occupied territories detonated a highly explosive bomb at 2130 yesterday near the Zionist military governor's residence on 'Umar al-Mukhtar Street in Gaza.

The Zionist military governor's vehicle was destoryed. The enemy sealed off the area to search for other charges. A number of Palestinians were arrested on the pretext that they were involved in the incident. Our fighter returned safely to base.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER RULES OUT ARAB SUMMIT ON LEBANON

JN281107 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 28 August--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has ruled out the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon as requested by the Lebanese Government.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said that the current fragmented Arab situation makes it impossible to convene an Arab summit now.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister added that an Arab summit at this time would achieve no better results than Bayt ad-Din conference, which was held last year and was attended by the Arab countries which are participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces: Kuwait, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister pointed out that by not calling for a meeting of the followup committee which was formed to implement the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions, the Lebanese Government has contributed to the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. The Kuwaiti minister called for the implementation of the Bayt ad-Din resolutions so they will be a step forward on the road to a comprehensive settlement of the issue. He also called for Arab participation in their implementation and in helping Lebanon.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister expressed regret over what is taking place in southern Lebanon. He said: It has become obvious that the Israeli enemy's objective is to empty southern Lebanon of its Lebanese inhabitants and to push the Palestinians to leave refugee camps located near Tyre toward other camps north of the Litani in order to strike at them.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister accused the big powers of helping the Zionist entity. He said: The big powers are adopting a negative stand on the Middle East issue and the question of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-FAYSAL MEETS MAURITANIAN COUNTERPART

LD281414 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1253 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda, 28 August, SNA--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, today met Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, bilateral relations and topical issues in general were discussed.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said after the meeting that he reviewed with Ahmedou Ould Abdallah the general situation and current events in the Arab region. His royal highness told SNA that we hope to see a solution to the existing tension between Morocco and Algeria and a clash between the countries of the region avoided. This should be wished for by every person loyal to Arabism and Islam.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FORMER BRITISH SECRETARY BROWN

JN281925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 August--President Saddam Husayn received George Brown, former British secretary of state for foreign affairs and member of the House of Lords, here today. The meeting was attended by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs. Brown arrived in Baghdad last Sunday.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT, OTHERS

JN281946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Valetta, 28 August--Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim met here today with Maltese President Dr Anton Buttigieg. Jasim conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn and those of the Ba'th Party and the revolution in Iraq. The meeting's discussion centered on relations between Iraq and Malta and ways to strengthen them. Jasim also met with Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and with Minister of Tourism Cremona. He discussed with them matters of developing bilateral relations.

In another development, the Iraqi minister met with the secretary general of the Malta Labor Party. They discussed ways to strengthen the relations between the two parties.

CABINET MEETS UNDER SADDAM HUSAYN 28 AUG

JN281740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 August--The Council of Ministers held a meeting today under President Saddam Husayn. The council listened to a detailed report compiled by President Saddam Husayn's envoys, Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn, minister of health, and Bakr Mahmud Rasul, minister of labor and social affairs, on their tour of several African countries last week. The two envoys conveyed written messages to the heads of several African countries on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern, foremost of which are the development in the situation in the Arab area and the sixth nonalined summit conference and the possible contribution of the conference to supporting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The council also discussed a number of issues on the state's organs.

Addressing the meeting, President Saddam Husayn stressed the importance of giving the citizens equal treatment and of bringing happiness to the individual by achieving his material and moral needs. He also stressed the need to create leaders in every sector and in every place of the administration and society. He stressed the importance of keeping the channels of creativity moving. He said that man should not exploit his fellow man.

The president praised the feelings expressed by the citizens of Kurdistan during his visits to the northern governorates during the 'Id days. He said that these feelings do not differ from those of our people everywhere in Iraq. These feelings are humanitarian and are in solidarity with the revolution.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and the chairman of the executive and legislative councils of the autonomous area.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES IN AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN281910 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Amman this evening on a 4-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit he will meet with senior officials and will hold talks on the Middle East crisis and bilateral relations and will sign a bilateral cultural agreement.

In a statement to newsmen at Amman airport, Genscher expressed his pleasure over visiting Jordan, particularly since relations between Jordan and the FRG are strong and are based on friendship and mutual cooperation.

He said that his talks with Jordanian officials are important due to the important and responsible role Jordan is playing to find a suitable solution for the Middle East problem and the other outstanding issues in the area. He added: Bilateral relations are good; rather, they are ideal in the political, economic and cultural domains. He expressed his hope that Jordanian-FRG talks will achieve positive and constructive results.

Asked about the role that could be played by the FRG in particular and by the West European countries in general concerning the issue, Genscher said: The role that could be played by the West European countries in solving the Middle East issue should take into account the geographical background, economic status and the common interests linking the EEC countries with the Middle East countries. He added: We are neighbors and we are bound by common interests; peace in Europe is directly connected to the Middle East peace. Therefore, it is imperative that the West European countries play a prominent and significant role. These countries are aware of the importance of this role. This European role was clearly demonstrated in the joint statement issued by the EEC countries in London in 1977. In this statement, the European countries expressed the desire and determination to fully shoulder their responsibilities.

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, welcomed the guest minister. He said: On behalf of the Jordanian Government and in my name, I welcome you in Amman. The Jordanian Government is looking forward to this visit because of its valuable dimensions and significance since it is being made at a time when the Middle East cause is being exposed to radical developments. He added that this visit is bound to strengthen and develop relations between the FRG and Jordan.

Abu 'Awdah said: Certainly, the talks will contribute to strengthening the ties of cooperation, friendship and understanding between the two countries. He said the constructive role that could be played by the FRG will be crystallized in these talks, not only in the interest of Jordan and the FRG but also in the interest of the West European countries and the Arab world.

The guest minister was received at Amman airport by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, several high-ranking officials, the Jordanian ambassador in Bonn, the FRG ambassador in Amman, the EEC ambassadors in Jordan and the FRG Embassy staff in Amman.

Genscher Attends Dinner

JN290815 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Mudar Badran, prime minister and foreign minister, has declared that Jordan is devoting its efforts to achieving a just peace and is open to all attempts and efforts which could lead to such a peace.

In a dinner banquet he gave last night in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Badran said that Jordan has never closed the door to any benevolent effort that takes into consideration that peace in the Middle East area should be comprehensive, that all sides should participate in making such a peace and that all problems should be resolved.

Prime Minister Badran said that Jordan believes that a just and comprehensive peace in the area should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab areas occupied by aggression in the June 1967 war, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and on regaining the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to self-determination on their national soil and enabling the refugees and evacuees to return home or receive compensation.

Badran said Jordan also believes that PLO participation in the peace efforts, in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, will contribute to the success of the endeavors to reach a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Badran added: In light of these principles, Jordan did not see in the two Camp David agreements anything that might guarantee the achievements not only overlooked the basic principles approved by the United Nations upon which such peace should be established and which everyone aspires to, but also deviated from the course of peace and harmed the peaceful efforts made before the conclusion of the two agreements. The Camp David agreements have led the peace efforts to the labryinths of complications and ambiguities and Israeli obstinacy. The most evident indication of this is Israel's continued construction of settlements in the occupied areas and Israel's recurrent declarations about its concepts of a solution of the Palestine issue, declarations which can only be interpreted as maintaining and consolidating the occupation.

Speaking about the stand of the FRG Government toward the Middle East issue, Prime Minister Badran said: We in Jordan appreciate the stand of your government toward this issue, whether on the international level or that of the EEC. Furthermore, we are following with special interest the development of the stand as shown by the EEC countries' statements. We believe that this stand is becoming more evenhanded. We greatly hope that your policy will change from the position of declaring stands to that of taking action. Perhaps your visit to us is an indication of this development, which is needed not only by the disputant sides but by the EEC countries as well.

Prime Minister Badran added: Jordan and the other Arab countries attach great significance to the role your government can play in the efforts of right and justice and the UN Charter and resolutions, whether on the international level or in your capacity as a member of the EEC group.

Furthermore, I am confident that the talks which we will hold and the views we will exchange will constructively contribute to supporting this trend and the Arab-European dialog and giving it impetus toward further cooperation.

The guest minister replied, thanking Prime Minister Badran for the invitation to visit Jordan. He said: We in the FRG appreciate the constructive development achieved by Jordan in all fields under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

Genscher added: The FRG always seeks to contribute toward the further progress and development of your country. The weight of our cooperation has been concentrated in the economic field, such as participation in the phosphates projects, irrigation projects and the expansion of Aqaba port. Our government attaches great significance to the advancement of constructive cooperation with your country in the cultural and scientific fields and in the field of research. Our government will increase the academic scholarships granted to train Jordanian citizens.

The guest minister said that the cultural cooperation agreement which the FRG and Jordanian sides will conclude will constitute a broad base to consolidate bilateral cooperation in the cultural and scientific fields.

Genscher said that advancing economic cooperation among states is a historic task which cannot succeed without the establishment of world peace. He explained that this peace involves the achievement of peace in the Middle East area. Therefore, the EEC countries issued a joint statement on 29 June, 1977 which included the basic principles for finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem based on Israel's withdrawal from the areas it occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Genscher added: A comprehensive peaceful settlement cannot be achieved in the Middle East area without the participation of the Palestinian people.

Genscher said that all efforts aimed at achieving a just peace in the area are worthy of every assistance and support by the FRG. We appreciate the responsible role played by Jordan in the field of achieving peace in the area.

Concluding his speech, Genscher expressed his wishes for the health and happiness of His Majesty King Husayn and further progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people.

The banquet was attended by Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Royal Court 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, the ministers, several high-ranking officials, the FRG ambassador in Amman and embassy staffers and the members of the delegation accompanying the guest minister and their wives.

JORDAN, IRAQ TO SEEK EGYPT'S OUSTER AT HAVANA

JN281038 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Aug 79 p 3 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, Aug 22--Jordan and Iraq will introduce a proposal to suspend Egypt's membership in the non-aligned movement at the upcoming summit conference in Havana.

The expulsion of Egypt was one of several issues discussed during a recent two-day visit of Jordanian officials to Iraq, a spokesman at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the JORDAN TIMES today.

The Jordanian delegation consisted of Mr. Zaki Qusus, secretary-general of the ministry, Mr. Sami Qammwah, director of its special bureau and Mr. Falih Tawil, the Jordanian ambassador to Iraq.

The Jordanian delegation was invited at the request of the Iraqi Government so that the two governments "could coordinate their positions" at the Cuban summit conference, the spokesman said. He added that, as far as he knew, they were the only two Arab countries to have done so.

The two countries also discussed the non-aligned summit conference which will take place in Baghdad in 1982. The importance of maintaining the "universality of the movement and avoiding its association with any political blocs," was stressed.

The officials also discussed items contained in the draft resolutions of the Havana conference pertinent to the Middle East. Among these are a resolution that discourages cooperation with the arms stockpiling and development of atomic weapons by Israel and another that calls for Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967.

"The draft resolutions are in line with Jordan's position. They call for the self determination of the Palestinian people within their homeland and stress that all negotiations for a comprehensive settlement should take place among all parties concerned including the PLO, and should guarantee the security of all states," the spokesman said.

KING HUSAYN TO LEAD DELEGATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT

JN271714 Doha QNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 27 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 27 August--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will head his country's delegation to the nonalined summit conference meeting, which will be held in Havana on 3 September.

An Arab diplomatic source has told the QNA Amman correspondent that the Arab leaders who will participate in the nonalined summit will hold consultations in the Cuban capital to coordinate the Arab stand at this summit.

HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES ON 1-WEEK VISIT TO HUNGARY

JN271032 Amman JNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 27 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] A health delegation headed by Health Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawabidah left Amman this morning for Budapest on an official 1-week visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Ar-Rawabidah stated that an agreement will be signed during the visit on bilateral health cooperation, the organization of health services in training doctors and the various employees in health occupations, the exchange of information in the fields of preventive and employee health and on the provision of free emergency medical services to each country's citizens during their temporary stays in the other country.

MONDAY MORNING INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS

NC281605 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 27 Aug-2 Sep pp 18-23 NC

[Mona as-Said "Private Interview" with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus "Last Week," presumably in Beirut]

[Excerpt] [Question] It has been reported that President Sarkis, in his letters to the Arab leaders, requests a summit conference to coordinate policy on south Lebanon. Do you expect such a conference to be held? If so, when, and do you think it can produce the desired results?

[Answer] My answer to your first question partially answers your second. President Sarkis is asking for an Arab summit conference because he considers such a conference necessary to deal with the matters at hand. I can say no more about the letters' contents, because it would be improper to reveal them before they have been delivered. As for the reaction of the Arab heads of state to these letters, I can't tell you anything about them. One thing is certain however: The letters will naturally prompt each recipient to adopt a position on the subjects posed and to express this position in his response. This in itself will be useful, even if the conference is not held--keeping in mind that I sincerely and earnestly hope that the conference will be held, because it is fully justified, indeed dictated, by the current circumstances.

[Question] Ambassador Tuwayni has said that he has recommended that the president go to the general assembly and lay Lebanon's cards of the table. Is there any chance that the president will do this?

[Answer] I know that some hold the view that the president should go to the United Nations immediately, and that view has some justification. But President Sarkis deals with problems from his own position, which gives him a wider view of the situation than any other official has.

I believe President Sarkis will not go to the General Assembly to present anything to do with Lebanon at the present time. Obviously, he has his reasons for making this decision. But this does not mean that circumstances will not oblige him some day to go to the General Assembly or any other international body to raise certain subjects when he finds that this is necessary and can be useful.

[Question] President Carter's response to President Sarkis' message has been described as "positive." In what way was it positive? Did President Carter go beyond the usual assurances of American support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon? Did he promise more pressure on Israel?

[Answer] "Positive" is an extremely elastic term and its meaning is relative. What is positive in one person's view may be less positive in another's, and may be regarded as negative by some.

Such letters rarely go beyond the limits of classic exchanges of messages between presidents. They usually include no final commitments on anything specific. We should keep that in mind when we consider such matters. President Carter's message had some encouraging aspects, but nothing that could be called a guarantee; nothing decisive about the questions posed and the pending problems.

But the important thing was to draw the U.S. President's attention to certain matters which Lebanese diplomacy is constantly underscoring and following up in the hope that this might be beneficial.

[Question] There was nothing in the letter to indicate that the United States might be willing to exert more pressure on Israel?

[Answer] More pressure or less pressure, strong pressure or feeble pressure--these too are relative. We have no instruments with which to measure the extent or dimensions of the diplomatic pressure that one country may bring to bear on another. It's a matter of bilateral relations, of the circumstances in which the pressure is exerted, of the possibility of increasing or decreasing that pressure, according to the given conditions. I hope, I demand, I insist that the United States continue to exert pressure and to exert increasing pressure, because it appears that the pressure that has been used so far is not enough at all.

[Question] There have also been reports about an impending visit by President Sarkis to Washington. Is there any truth to them?

[Answer] To my knowledge, the president has planned no visits to Washington at this time.

[Question] U.S. Ambassador Dean has predicted peace in Lebanon within 3 months and a formal question has been addressed to you on this subject by Deputy Albert Mukhaybir. Do you think the American assurance is "just talk," as Mr Pierre al-Jumayyil has said, or are there any indications that the situation may indeed improve by the end of this year?

[Answer] I don't know if Ambassador Dean actually made the statement that has been attributed to him. I personally doubt that he said anything of the sort. At any rate, the situation in Lebanon has not been moving from bad to worse. There are some signs of improvement, albeit slow. It is my view, however, that no one can predict with any accuracy what may happen--unless we're talking about speculation and educated guesses, in which case the doors of speculation are wide open on this subject, as on others.

[Question] Ambassador Tuwayni has said that both Lebanon's enemies and its friends have an interest in keeping Lebanon unstable "to fight each other and other parties" through it. Do you agree? Do you think this applies to the Arab states? To the United States?

[Answer] I have on more than one occasion stated that the war in Lebanon is in some of its aspects linked with the Middle East crisis; that in other aspects, it is linked with the differences between the superpowers in their rivalry for influence and domination in this region; and that in other aspects still, it is linked with inter-Arab differences which, for many reasons that we need not go into now, are being played out in Lebanon.

With these considerations in mind, it can be said that more than one party benefits from keeping Lebanon a scene of violence, war and estrangement. It would serve no interest to go into this subject in any more detail, but I can say that the Arab-Israeli conflict is without doubt playing a role on the Lebanese stage, that Arab disputes are likewise playing a role and that more than one country believes its interests are being served by the fire that is consuming Lebanon.

I do not wish to accuse any specific party, but I do believe that the actions that are being taken against Lebanon, particularly its south, are playing a prominent role in Lebanon's problems--although I concede that other factors are also playing a role.

[Question] In a recent statement on the violence in south Lebanon, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss attacked the United States for not applying pressure on Israel to stop its bombardment of the south. He compared this American inaction with the action Washington took against Ambassador Andrew Young for meeting with the PLO's Zuhdi at-Tarazi. Do you share Premier al-Huss' feelings on this subject?

[Answer] As I told you in answer to a previous question, the United States must exert more pressure on Israel, because the pressure it has exerted to date has produced no results. That statement indicates that I consider the United States somewhat derelict as far as the exercise of its influence on Israel regarding Lebanon and south Lebanon is concerned.

As for the attitude that the United States took toward Ambassador Young and his meeting with the PLO representative, I find that it is not totally free of flippancy. I find it difficult to imagine how a great power like the United States is unable to understand that some of the positions adopted by Ambassador Young are a service to international peace, to the solution of complicated problems and to the interests of the United States itself.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NONALINED SUMMIT

FL282249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Beirut--Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has expressed his confidence that the sixth nonalined summit will support the Palestinian and Lebanese causes in face of the continuous aggressions by Israel. In an interview with PRENSA LATINA at his official residence in this capital, the head of the Lebanese Government stressed the importance for his country of the meeting which will be held in Havana at the beginning of September. Al-Huss, who will head the sixth summit delegation, said he was convinced that the conference will support all positive results of the summit. The prime minister pointed out that this meeting has a special significance because it will be held immediately before the UN General Assembly meeting, allowing the nonalined nations to study and adopt common positions on the most important problems presented on their agenda.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC281020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The talks between FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus began at 1125 today in one of the meeting halls of the presidential palace in B'abda. The FRG minister arrived in Beirut international airport at 1030. He was met by Minister Butrus and senior Foreign Ministry and FRG officials. The two ministers proceeded directly from the airport to the presidential palace.

Genscher Meets Officials

LD281854 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Amman/Beirut--The views of the Lebanese and FRG governments on implementing a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem are "very close". Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gained this impression during his 7-hour visit to Beirut today. Arriving in Beirut from Syria, he met President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim Al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

German quarters in Amman said tonight that Genscher, at these meetings, emphasized the support of the Federal Republic and the European Community for the preservation of Lebanon's political independence and territorial integrity. His visit to Beirut was intended to demonstrate to the world the sincerity of this attitude.

In Amman, the third stop of his trip, after Damascus and Beirut, Genscher stressed what he sees as Jordan's responsible role in the efforts for a lasting peace in the Middle East. He is to have talks tomorrow with King Husayn and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who is also foreign and defense minister. A German-Jordanian cultural agreement is to be signed.

Genscher Departs for Amman

NC281746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 NC

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Beirut for Amman this evening.

Before his departure the FRG foreign minister held a press conference at the republican palace at which he spoke about his talks with Lebanese officials and about the aim of his tour of the region.

The FRG foreign minister said that the views of the Lebanese and FRG governments are very close. He expressed hope that a comprehensive and just solution will be found for the Middle East crisis. Such a solution, he said, will have a positive effect on the situation in Lebanon.

The FRG foreign minister expressed hope that all communities in Lebanon will coexist in an atmosphere of total peace. He said that the United States [as heard] does not approve in any way the Israeli military operations in south Lenanon.

The FRG foreign minister did not say whether the Lebanese Government had asked him to intercede with Washington to put pressure on Israel. He said that the Lebanese Government had expressed deep regret at seeing innocent people being killed in south Lebanon as a result of military operations carried out by Israel.

On his talks with the Syrian foreign minister, the FRG foreign minister said that they were positive and realistic and in harmony with the attitude of the European Community.

The FRG foreign minister said that the Lebanese Government had briefed him on the attitudes it had taken at the United Nations. He said that it was necessary to fully implement the Security Council resolutions. He said that he believes the implementation of these resolutions will put an end to the loss of further innocent victims.

VOP REPORTS 'REGRETFUL' CLASHES IN SIDON 25, 26 AUG

JN281730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMG 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The central joint command of the Palestinian-Lebanese forces issued a statement this morning on the regretful events that took place in Sidon recently. The statement says:

The Lebanese-Palestinian joint central command met this morning in the presence of a number of PLO Executive Committee members, members of the central political council of the national movement of southern Lebanon, as well as some members or the joint command in southern Lebanon. Those attending the meeting reviewed the recent regretful events that took place in Sidon on 25 and 26 August, 1979. The clashes originally started between elements of the unified security organ and elements of the Democratic Popular Front for the liberation of Palestine [DPFLP]. The DPFLP elements killed the official in charge of the unified security organ and then escalated this attack by using heavy machineguns. The conferees have unanimously decided to condemn the DPFLP's behavior, as well as the behavior of some elements of the unified security organ.

After a detailed and comprehensive discussion of the situation, the central joint command has decided to approve the recommendations submitted by the Lebanese nationalist movement and by the Sidon political council on the evacuation and elimination of armed insurrectionists in the city and [words indistinct] those responsible for such events. [words indistinct] to compensate all those who have suffered material damage to their properties as a result of the recent regretful events. The joint command has decided to entrust the commander and leadership of the south with implementing the aforementioned decisions and taking appropriate decisive measures to prevent the occurance of such regretful events in the future. [passage indistinct]

VOL ON SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NC280650 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 28 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The cease-fire agreement in the south has suffered new setbacks. Israel has violated the cease-fire following Palestinian provocations. Israel shelled Tyre intermittently, causing an increase in the number of evacuees from the area.

The Israeli Air Force made several sorties over the south, especially Tyre, without bombing the city. Tyre was completely deserted yesterday afternoon.

Reports from the south say that over 65 percent of Tyre's houses and shops have been destroyed and public roads were damaged by Israeli shelling. The inhabitants of Tyre have moved out toward the central sector which is under UN control. Some went to Sidon, Al-Jiwar and other southern and mountain villages. The situation in An-Nabatiyah and neighboring villages is no different from that in Tyre.

According to the latest reports, the Israeli forces continue to strengthen their artillery positions. Israeli vehicles have been sighted patrolling areas in the border strip in the western sector.

YUGOSLAV PAPER RILINDJA INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

JN281354 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

["Text" of interview given by President Hafiz al-Asad to the Yugoslav newspaper RILINDJA in Damascus--date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President: We would appreciate hearing your assessment of the nonalined movement's development from the period between the last nonalined summit and the forthcoming Havana summit conference.

Answer: Since the nonalined countries fifth summit conference, which was held in Colombo in August 1976, changes took place in the world on the international level. I believe that some of these changes were pressures on the nonalined movement. However, the nonalined movement has been able to resist these pressures and remain an important factor in international politics. The nonalined movement also continued to play its role in serving the issues of people in general, and the nonalined movement's member states in particular.

Question: The principles and goals of the nonalined movement, as an important factor in international relations, are well-known. These principles and goals were affirmed by the last five summit conferences. Mr President: What do you expect the sixth summit conference in Havana to achieve?

Answer: The major strength of the nonalined movement stems from its principles, which as you have said in the question, was affirmed by the last five summit conferences. The more the nonalined countries struggle to consolidate these principles and to deepen their impact first within the movement and then in the international field, the more impact the nonalined movement will have in rectifying the mistakes being committed in the international field, whether for private issues related to the Third World countries or for reasons related to the superpower struggle. During the last 3 years, it has become evident that the faith of some member states in the nonalined movement in these principles has weakened. They have strayed from these principles and violated them in such a way that if we overlook them, it might be injurious to the cohesion and influence of this movement. Therefore, we expect the sixth summit conference in Havana to adopt an appropriate position toward violations of the nonalined principles and the resolutions of the previous nonalined summit conferences, because the adoption of such a position will maintain the prestige and influence of the nonalined movement and enable it to consolidate its international role. Otherwise, the movement might become threatened with unilateral stands, which could weaken it and its international influence.

Question: The most serious problem that the nonalined countries are currently facing is that of economic underdevelopment. In view of this, to what extent, in your opinion, can the nonalined countries effectively influence the process of establishing a new international economic order?

Answer: If we review the nonalined summit conferences' resolutions, we see them constantly affirming the need to strengthen economic ties and to exchange technical expertise among member states. The nonalined countries have substantial natural resources and capabilities. However, in most cases, they are subject to exploitation and expropriation. If these countries assert their economic independence, strengthen exchange among themselves and consolidate the unity of their word, they would be in a better position to achieve their goals.

The establishment of a new international economic order based on justice will guarantee people their right to fully benefit from their natural resources.

Question: Mr President, the Middle East crisis is continuing, and it cannot be resolved with Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas and regaining the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights. What, in your opinion, can be achieved at a summit as a constructive contribution by the nonalined countries to resolving this crisis?

Answer: All the resolutions of the nonalined conferences are clear with regard to Israeli aggression against the Arab territories and the usurpation of the Palestinian people's rights. These resolutions have called for a solution that would insure full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people within a comprehensive solution that would end oppression and aggression.

As you know, As-Sadat's regime in Egypt has pursued a course which is bound to jettison this principled stand of the nonalined movement. As-Sadat's regime, by relinquishing the Arab nation's rights, including the Palestinian peoples' rights, departing from all charters of Arab defense and solidarity and by signing a separate and capitulatory peace with Israel, has strayed from the resolutions of the nonalined summit and has retained the explosive nature of the Middle East situation.

The Middle East crisis deeply affects world peace. It is impossible to talk about world peace at a time when peace is explosive due to continued Israeli aggression against the Arab territories and rights. We expect the nonalined countries at the Havana conference to act in harmony with their principles and resolutions by adopting resolutions that render powerless the plot--which is being concocted by the Camp David sides--and would also show the collective rejection of the nonalined countries to the Camp David scheme, which is aimed at imposing imperialist hegemony on the Middle East by means of entrenching Israeli occupation and dismembering and subjugating the Arabs to imperialist plans.

Question: Between the last and the upcoming nonalined conferences, friendly Syria has scored tremendous successes in the field of development. What are the most important achievements achieved so far in this country?

Answer: The movement of progress and development in Syria is continuing. It is an integral movement and covers all aspects of society. Now is not the time to enumerate the many achievements. However, I can say that development plans in Syria are achieving their objectives well. Building the state, achieving popular democracy, expanding education and culture and developing their institutions boosting the national economy and intensifying defense capabilities are moving alongside development plans in solid and integral steps.

In implementing the development plans, we devote our primary attention and care to the individual, because he is the means for all development, and he is the first and solid basis for all progress as well. This is being achieved in accordance with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's program, which stresses the individual's freedom and dignity and the need to raise the individual to a human and sound basis.

Question: Our two countries are linked in a statisfactory manner with sincere and deep friendship and fruitful cooperation. How do you assess bilateral relations and their future development between Yugoslavia and Syria?

Answer: Relations between Yugoslavia and Syria are good and are based on strong foundations of friendship and cooperation. This cooperation is manifested in several Syrian development projects in which Yugoslavia contributed advisors. This cooperation is also manifested in the two countries' cooperation within the framework of the nonalined movement and on the international level, including the United Nations.

Consultations are continuing between our two parties and governments on the summit and other levels. I would like to convey a heartfelt greeting to my esteemed friend President Josip Broz Tito. We do appreciate his views and continued attention to strengthening relations between Yugoslavia and Syria. I take this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name our greetings to the friendly Yugoslav peoples and wish them continued success, progress and prosperity.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD GRANTS INTERVIEW TO DER SPIEGEL

DW271617 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Aug 79 pp 114-121 DW

[Interview of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by editor Wolf Dieter Steinbauer and DER SPIEGEL associate Adel S. Elias in Damascus--date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: You have quarreled with Egypt and recently also with Iraq. What Arab state will be next?

Al-Asad: Relations between Syria and the other Arab countries are built on fraternity and real solidarity. Relations with Iraq are not frozen at all. Nothing new, however, exists with regard to relations with Egypt. The regime in Egypt has neither relations with us nor with the other Arab countries because it discarded all decisions and treaties of the Arabs and because it disgracefully betrayed the Arab cause.

SPIEGEL: But how, for example, about your ally Libya? Al-Qadhdhafi officially promised to support you; so far however, he has not kept his promise.

Al-Asad: Libya is a member of the Arab steadfastness front. That means that Libya commits itself to ward off aggression against the Arab nation. You are right in saying that the Libyans have not yet fulfilled their commitments. But it does not mean that Libya will not send anything to us.

SPIEGEL: Why has nothing arrived so far even though payments are overdue?

Al-Asad: I did not discuss that directly with Al-Qadhdhafi, but I expect that Libya will pay eventually for the sake of the common Arab cause.

SPIEGEL: How can that be brought into accord with Al-Qadhdhafi's announcement that every Syrian plane shot down would be replaced immediately?

Al-Asad: He accepted that commitment vis-a-vis my defense minister. I was not present. He promised the minister that four planes that had been downed would be replaced immediately, but to date that has not happened.

SPIEGEL: There is still no union with your neighbor Iraq. It seems to have ended before it came about.

Al-Asad: It is not true that union failed before it really ever came about. We will continue to fight for the union. Quite normal relations exist between our countries.

SPIEGEL: Are they really normal? Iraq did not officially call Syria the instigator of a plot against the current President Saddam Husayn, but unofficially it is being said that Syria supplied the putschists with money and equipment.

Al-Asad: Every sensible person who can think logically must realize that Syria cannot have been involved in the Iraqi events. A plot against Iraq does not serve the interests of Syria. Had we had a hand in it, we would have frankly said so.

SPIEGEL: I beg your pardon?

Al-Asad: Yes. We believe firmly and persistently in Arab unity. If there is a quarrel now and again it does not mean that we will give up our efforts aimed at creating Arab unity.

SPIEGEL: But your efforts did not produce the desired result.

Al-Asad: We have indeed achieved nothing so far. Maybe it is necessary and advisable to let some time pass until our brothers in Iraq will be willing to embark again on the common way. This is solely up to the Iraqi leadership, we will do our part.

SPIEGEL: Your relations with Iraq will not improve if your foreign minister permits himself to be acclaimed in Tehran, as happened recently. Is Iraq's adversary Khomeyni your new ally now?

Al-Asad: It is not the way you describe it here. The one thing has nothing to do with the other. All Arabs, including our brothers in Iraq, have known for quite some time that we have very good relations with the revolutionary government in Iran. It did not begin with the visit of our foreign minister to Tehran. The Iraqis are most precisely informed about the state of our relations with Iran.

SPIEGEL: Why the cordiality vis-a-vis Khomeyni? He is propagating an Islamic state. In your own country you "uprooted and exterminated," as your defense minister Talas said, the Muslim Brotherhood which follows similar aims. Did not Khomeyni reproach you because of this?

Al-Asad: Why should Khomeyni reproach us because of that? Islam is one thing and the Muslim Brotherhood is another. The Muslim Brotherhood is nothing but a party bearing that name. I am a Muslim but not a Muslim brother (laughs). Khomeyni is a Muslim, and he is propagating an Islamic state, but not the state the Muslim brotherhood wants to have.

We will permit noone to speak alone in the name of Islam, and most of all not the Muslim Brotherhood. It seems to me that you want to make Khomeyni a Muslim brother. That really does not work.

SPIEGEL: Because of the tension between Damascus and Baghdad the Arab solidarity front against Israel and Egypt could fall apart. Jordan's King Husayn and the Saudis might possibly then dissociate themselves from the commitments they accepted at the Baghdad summit conference to boycott Egypt.

Al-Asad: Bilateral relations among the Arab countries are very good. All of us made our Baghdad decisions voluntarily. If there are quarrels between two Arab countries that does not necessarily involve other Arab states.

SPIEGEL: But Saudi Arabia hesitated until the last moment to accept the decisions of the Baghdad conference...

Al-Asad: I hope your pessimism is not accurate. After all, from the very beginning Saudi Arabia rejected the Camp David agreement because it will neither bring back the occupied territories and Jerusalem, nor preserve the rights of the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: President as-Sadat charges the Arabs as a whole and you in particular with being unable to solve the Mideast problem. He states that in the long run the Arabs have no choice but to negotiate with Israel as he does. Is there not some truth to this?

Al-Asad: Everybody sees things through his own spectacles. There is nothing to support As-Sadat's assertions. As history proves, the Arabs and Syrians have always been able to ward off aggressions--even when the masters of Egypt acted in a defeatist way. If As-Sadat today deviates from Arab solidarity, this does not mean that he can force us to capitulate.

SPIEGEL: Your alternative vis-a-vis As-Sadat is to bring the Mideast problem to the attention of the United Nations. The United Nations has made numerous decisions on the Palestinian issue, but to this day none have been implemented. So what do you expect today?

Al-Asad: The United Nations is the best forum for handling the problem politically.

SPIEGEL: As-Sadat maintains that Arab efforts to change Security Council Resolution 242 are basically just aimed at saving face. It would not help the Palestinians if they were to be granted their own state thereafter accordingly.

Al-Asad: What As-Sadat states there is naturally nonsense. The struggle over new decisions for our just cause is of vital importance for us. Since the Israeli aggression against us we have been struggling in all international institutions and organizations for decisions that will make our rights clear to the world. The Arabs have been working on this for years. Why does one maintain today that this will serve only to save face? As-Sadat is a poor man. He gets mad and does not know what he is saying.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, are you in favor of a Palestinian state? Where is it supposed to be established?

Al-Asad: Yes, I am for it. I am for a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil; namely, between El-Bahr and En-Nahr (Mediterranean and Jordan River). I want to stress that particularly.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean by saying this that a Palestinian state should consist of West Jordan and the Gaza Strip?

Al-Asad: In my opinion you should ask the PLO this question. But one can say that there is enough room between the sea and the river for such a state.

SPIEGEL: Would West Jordan and the Gaza Strip suffice?

Al-Asad: Our brothers in the PLO say that one could found such a state. I am not competent to say whether this will suffice.

SPIEGEL: An inclination is growing within the PLO to have talks with the United States. What do you think of that?

Al-Asad: The attempts to talk with the Americans are not new. Such attempts have been made for years, but they produced no results. I expect nothing to come from the present efforts either. The problem is the Zionist influence in the United States; without it everything would be much simpler.

SPIEGEL: What would be your stance vis-a-vis a Palestinian exile government residing in Damascus?

Al-Asad: Naturally, it would be permitted to act in Damascus, but at the moment this is not being debated.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, under what prerequisites would you normalize your relations with Israel?

Al-Asad: (laughs) The question is charming; funny, one always says that we Arabs tend to dream. But now it seems to me that you are dreaming. Why not face the harsh realities? After all Israel continues to occupy our areas right up to today. After all Syrian citizens and Palestinians have been evicted from their homeland. Fortified villages are still being set up in the occupied areas, and you come to me and ask when I will normalize my relations with Israel! Sorry, I really can not do that.

SPIEGEL: And yet, what should Israel do to establish normal relations with Syria?

Al-Asad: And still, I stick to my answer.

SPIEGEL: Israel is continously undertaking military actions against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. So far Syria has not undertaken anything against this. At what point would the Syrians take action.

Al-Asad: Syria can be patient for a long time, but it does not look onidly at the Israeli aggressions. The battle of the Palestinians is also the battle of the Syrians. Politically and militarily we move according to plan and line.

SPIEGEL: What does that mean?

Al-Asad: We have not been spectators, and we will not be such. Also, we have given arms to those who were fighting against Israel.

SPIEGEL: So Israel does not have very much to fear from Syria?

Al-Asad: Whatever will be undertaken must be within the framework of our interests; what is, in the interests of the Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese. It is under these prerequisites that one must see the last air battle over Lebanon fought between our air force and the Israelis. I mention this event to demonstrate that we do not limit our role to that of a spectator. The Israeli Air Force bombed Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps, and we simply could not accept that.

SPIEGEL: In southern Lebanon Syrian troops are stationed not far from UN units and the regular Lebanese Army. Yet Lebanese Major Sa'd Haddad was able to proclaim his "free Lebanese state." Don't you consider this a provocation?

Al-Asad: This is not the work of Sa'd Haddad, but the work of the Israelis. They know as well as everybody else that the UN troops have come to help the Lebanese to reestablish their sovereignty over southern Lebanon. Israel is hindering this and not Sa'd Haddad. If he alone were involved even a battalion of Lebanese troops would suffice to make an end to this midget state. Israel practically keeps occupied this area the scarecrow Haddad claims for himself.

SPIEGEL: The Arab peace troops in Lebanon today consist almost exclusively of Syrian troops. Is that supposed to remain the way it is, and how long will the Syrians remain in Lebanon? As-Sadat and Begin have jointly demanded the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon.

Al-Asad: We have always demanded that the Syrians not represent the majority of the peace troops. I told my Arab brothers that in order to reestablish peace in Lebanon I need 30,000 soldiers. I asked them to dispatch 30,000 soldiers and we would supply the rest. But it was impossible, and therefore, the majority of the peace troops consist of Syrians.

SPIEGEL: And what do you say to the demand by As-Sadat and Begin...

Al-Asad: I do not care what As-Sadat and Begin demand. What counts for me is what the Arabs say. Begin does not belong to the Arabs...

SPIEGEL: But As-Sadat is an Arab.

Al-Asad: He does not belong to us any more. He is not an Arab any more. I say, therefore, that I am only interested in what the Arabs say.

SPIEGEL: What is As-Sadat then if in your opinion he is not an Arab any more?

Al-Asad: The state citizenship of As-Sadat is called As-Sadat. You have probably never heard of anything like that in your life, but you know, life is full of surprises.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, your army is presently being equipped with the most modern Soviet tanks. Do you believe there will be a new Mideast war?

Al-Asad: We will not start a war. But maybe new developments will force a war upon us. Who knows whether Israel isn't planning a new aggression.

SPIEGEL: Would the Syrian Army be strong enough to take on a fight against Israel?

Al-Asad: As I said, we have absolutely no intention of waging a new war. But if we are forced to then our army will fight. In this connection I want to point out that Israel is constantly being equipped with the most modern arms from the United States.

SPIEGEL: Do you get all the arms you want from the Soviet Union?

Al-Asad: Naturally, we do not get all the arms we want.

SPIEGEL: Can Syria bear the financial burdens of rearmament?

Al-Asad: Naturally, we pay for the arms we obtain.

SPIEGEL: You wanted to go to the Soviet Union in June, but your visit has been postponed. Are there any tensions with the Soviets?

Al-Asad: No. There are no tensions between us.

SPIEGEL: Were there never any? In the 1973 October War the Soviet ambassador was said to have asked As-Sadat 6 hours after the fighting broke out for a cease-fire. In doing this the Soviet diplomat cited your agreement to a cease-fire. Now As-Sadat reproaches you by saying you abandoned him in the war.

Al-Asad: As-Sadat sent me a telegram in which he told me that the Soviet ambassador told him that Syria agreed to a cease-fire. I received the telegram after several days and not after 6 hours, as As-Sadat said.

SPIEGEL: How did you react?

Al-Asad: I told As-Sadat in a telegram that was unusually long for wartime: "We discussed this (cease-fire--the editor) with nobody, and we see no reason why we ought to agree. I am afraid that this was a translation error that happened between you and the Soviet ambassador." Ask As-Sadat to show you this telegram. Then the facts will be clear to you. But As-Sadat will hardly be willing to show it to you. If he will not do it, I will show it to you.

SPIEGEL: Why do you assume that a translation error took place?

Al-Asad: Because I cannot believe that the Soviets outlined such an idea to him. Assuming it was true, how could it then be explained that we fought on bravely and courageously in the war. This was eventually confirmed even by As-Sadat. The one who demanded that the firing be stopped was As-Sadat himself and not me. I was forced to hear over the radio while we still were fighting honorably that As-Sadat had demanded that the shooting stop and that he had announced his famous peace plan. He had neither informed nor consulted me about his beforehand.

SPIEGEL: But you agreed eventually to a cease-fire under UN Resolution 338.

Al-Asad: As-Sadat announced his agreement to this decision as early as 20 October, although the decision was made by the Security Council on the 22d. We alone continued fighting until 24 October. As-Sadat at that time sent me an urgent message through the then Prime Minister Asis Sidki with the request that I accept the cease-fire. Sidki sat across from me here in the same room where we are now sitting. He said to me: "If the fighting is not stopped immediately our plans will be ruined," These historic facts indicate who was the enemy, who the traitor and who the coward. As-Sadat fled the battlefield and deserted us.

SPIEGEL: Did a personal quarrel begin then between you and As-Sadat?

Al-Asad: No, I tried to bridge it over. I have only hinted at this to my own people, with you I have discussed this matter openly now for the first time. I have had my experience with As-Sadat, and I have noted that he is a man without friends and without character, that he never adheres to an agreement and not even to a constitution like that of Libya, Syria and Egypt. It has been approved by the people, but he ignored it. Will you print everything I am telling you here?

SPIEGEL: We will print it. But you were disappointed not merely by As-Sadat. Are you not irritated by the emigration of crowds of Soviet Jews to Israel?

Al-Asad: Naturally, we are irritated by that. And yet I am optimistic that we will defeat the Israelis despite this influx. There are 100 million Arabs, but just 3 million Israelis. There are about 10 million Syrians--and because we can have more than one wife we multiply faster than the Israelis who, I believe, are not allowed to have several wives. So we remain calm with regard to the influx of Soviet Jews to Israel.

SPIEGEL: Is a Mideast solution possible without the superpowers?

Al-Asad: Nobody can ignore the big powers. For this reason I would like to see not only the big powers participate in this solution but the whole world. I stated so last year when I was visiting your country.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect concretely from President Carter?

Al-Asad: Personally, I have a very good impression of Carter. But gradually the question forced itself upon me whether Carter will not succumb to the influence exerted by the Zionists in his country. Many events have come to confirm to me that the policy of the Americans serves Israel, sometimes against the interests of the United States.

SPIEGEL: You are hinting at the resignation of the American UN Representative Andrew Young who was criticized because of a talk he had with a PLO representative. Aren't you?

Al-Asad: Let us take this example. Andrew Young, the representative of a big power, may not say "Salaam Alaikum" (peace be with you) to a Palestinian. What a terrible crime that must be! What a criminal, that Young!

SPIEGEL: The Arabs have a special weapon against the West: The oil Boycott. Can it still be applied effectively now that the Americans have threatened to take military action?

Al-Asad: Every nation has the right to defend itself with all arms against an aggression. But I do not mean to say that the Arabs will apply the oil weapon. But the Americans, too, would use all arms in case of an aggression, ranging from a grain boycott to the atomic bomb. What is good for the goose is good for the gander.

SPIEGEL: PLO chief 'Arafat threatened recently that in case of U.S. military operations in the Middle East the Palestinians would blow up the oil wells if the countries themselves did not do so.

Al-Asad: Why should the owners themselves not blow up the wells? In case of a military operation by the United States the defense of these instaliations would not be the affair of one individual Arab country or the PLO, but a matter for all Arabs and also others. Occupation of the oil wells would be tantamount to occupation of our countries. Do you seriously believe we would look on idly? I believe that in an emergency the Syrians, Kuwaiti's, Saudis and Iraqis would blow up their oil installations quicker than the PLO.

SPIEGEL: FRG Foreign Minister Genscher is coming to Damascus after having conferred with Carter. Can he talk you into changing your approach to the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel?

Al-Asad: I do not think he will try to. A joint decision exists in this respect, and only all of us together can change anything in this regard. But no Arab country is prepared to do so.

SPIEGEL: Bonn considers the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty a first step toward a far-reaching Mideast solution. Will Genscher nevertheless be successful in your country?

Al-Asad: Maybe we agree that the Camp David agreements mean taking a step, but the question is in what direction. We will not agree that this is a step in the direction of peace. We welcome Genscher's visit to our country, but I think he will not be able to prevent us from rejecting the Camp David agreements. If the world does not find another way, then there will be no peace.

SPIEGEL: The Arab countries are asking Western Europe to become politically active in the Middle East. What should the Europeans do, in your opinion?

Al-Asad: It is correct that since 1973 we have been inviting the Europeans to become politically active here. But it does not make much sense to suggest to the Europeans what they ought to do here. They ought to know that themselves. After all, the Europeans are directly interested in peace in this area. They ought to be capable of working out their own plan to safeguard the peace process in this area.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

Al-Asad: Please pass my greetings to the German people. Do not forget that!

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO HEAD DELEGATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT

JN281957 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The Syrian delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana has been formed and will be headed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The delegation includes 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Comrade Mu'ib Shanan, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; Daniel Ni'mah and Isma'il al-Qadi, members of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front; and Dr Sadiq al-Ayyubi, minister of finance.

Dr Haytham al-Kilani, director of the organizations department in the Foreign Ministy, has preceded the delegation to Havana to attend the preparatory meetings. The delegation will be joined by Syrian UN Permanent Delegate Hammud ash-Shufi, Syrian delegate to the UN mission in Geneva Diya' al-Fattal and Syrian Ambassador in Washington Dr Sabah Qabbani.

Khaddam Leaves For Havana

JN281248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has left Damascus for Havana to attend the meetings of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries.

DAMASCUS RADIO COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-IRAQI UNITY

JN281522 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Syria has never pursued and will never pursue anything but a policy of unity, a pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] ideology and Arab aims, because unity is the primary issue for which Syria struggles and utilizes all available political, economic and military potential in order to achieve the Arab nation's fateful issue.

On this basis, Syria is struggling in the Arab arena and fighting in defense of a pan-Arab entity so that the Arab people will achieve their comprehensive unity. It is from this basis that Syria proceeds with its policy of unity with any Arab state and accordingly, the unity process between Syria and Iraq has started to develop and to progress to achieve complete unity. Thus, Syria, as the struggler president has affirmed, will continue with the same method it pursued previously in its struggle for unity, because we in Syria believe that Arab unity is the primary issue that is neither linked with a specific circumstance, nor is it a transient desire, but a mission. This is Syria's unity struggle.

Syria does not begrudge any effort and at the same time utilizes all capabilities without exploiting these in order to interpret this national demand of every Arab citizen throughout the great homeland. Naturally, Syria, which regards unity as a fateful issue for all Arab people, is quite aware that there can be no dignified life for the Arabs without unity and realizes that the pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] entity will always be threatened as long as the Arab nation lives in the reality of fragmentation, an exceptional circumstance that only means weakening the Arab power.

Syria's awareness of this fact makes it struggle with all the power it has to return the Arab nation to its natural reality, the reality of pan-Arab unity. Thus, Syria will safeguard the unity process in the way it safeguards its security and stability. As a result, any action that harms the Arab nation's ambitions, including the desire to achieve unity, will not be in accord with Syria's struggle for unity, which is supported by the Arab people and their revolutionary groups. When Syria conforms to this principle, it depends on its power, which is based on its wise leadership, the strength its army and our Arab masses' consciousness.

WEIZMAN TESTIFIES ON IDF ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA281715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said today that the IDF's shelling of terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon were in response to the strong terrorist shelling of the Christian enclaves. Minister Weizman emphasized that the shelling of the terrorists by our forces would cease when the terrorists stop shelling the Christians. On the other hand, the policy of operations initiated by the IDF to prevent the terrorists from carrying out terrorist acts in Israel will continue. The defense minister was talking at a meeting of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee discussing the situation in southern Lebanon. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports on the meeting:

[Hakohen] 'Ezer Weizman today firmly rejected the reservations expressed by the opposition members of the committee--from the Alinement and Shay--against Israel's policy in southern Lebanon. The defense minister distinguished between the two components of this policy: The bombardments of terrorist concentrations in the south in the last few weeks and the policy of initiating operations to prevent incidents which has been adopted since the terrorist incident in Nahariyya.

Minister Weizman said that in the last 2 weeks the terrorists had begun murderous shellings of the Christian enclaves controlled by Major Haddad, whether out of frustration or for some other reason. He added that only last week six residents of the enclaves were killed, among them a 24-year-old girl and a 2-year-old baby. To prevent the collapse of the enclaves the IDF launched a strong artillery barrage against the terrorist concentrations, the defense minister said.

Weizman asked: Were we supposed to let Haddad's forces collapse? We should remember that without the enclaves the terrorists' artillery would be stationed right on the Israeli border instead of being north of the enclaves. The defense minister added that north of the enclaves, in the area controlled by UNIFIL, there are now approximately 15,000 terrorists.

The defense minister said that thanks to the second component of Israeli's policy--the initiated air, land and sea operations against terrorist bases, carried out according to intelligence data--incidents such as the bus seizure on the coastal road and the attack on Nahariyya have not recurred. Dozens of incidents have been prevented as a result of these operations, said 'Ezer Weizman.

Reacting to the remarks made by MK's Sarid, Talmi and Bar-Lev from the Alinement that the operations against terrorists were not controlled and had to be reexamined, the defense minister said: This government is making every effort not to hurt civilians. However, it is true that several Alinement governments conducted a wild policy of hitting civilian concentrations. As an example, he pointed to the policy carried out during the war of attrition along the Suez Canal and in the Jordan Valley, when Hayim Bar-Lev served as chief of staff. Hayim Bar-Lev confirmed that such a policy was indeed carried out. However, he said that at the time, the policy of hitting civilian areas was intended to pressure the relevant governments to prevent terrorists from launching attacks in Israel from their territory. In Lebanon, said Bar-Lev, there is no government to exert pressure on. Therefore, such actions will be of no avail.

The defense minister also sharply condemned remarks made by MK's Talmi and Peres on the damage done to the IDF's integrity by the massive bombardments in southern Lebanon.

I suggest that we do not go into the issue of the IDF's integrity, the defense minister said. The IDF's integrity has been and will be unimpaired. We do not advocate a policy of attacking everywhere and at any time, the defense minister said, summing up the debate. Each operation is weighed individually, according to the needs.

ARENS VOICES COMMITTEE SUPPORT FOR CABINET'S POLICY

TA281720 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] At the end of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, committee chairman MK Moshe Arens said that the Cabinet's policy enjoyed full support at the meeting. [Words indistinct] a reexamination of Israel's policy in southern Lebanon.

[Arens--begin recording] If by your question you are asking whether we have to examine our operations daily to determine if they should be carried out, then the answer is affirmative. I think this is what characterizes the Cabinet's policy. However, if you are asking whether the war against the PLO should cease, then the answer is definitely negative. The PLO, its forces, its various components, have gained control of several parts of Lebanon--the entire area from the Al-Litani River to the Az-Zaharani River as well as some areas of Beirut. From these areas they are waging a war against the civilian population--this is an unprecedented case--against the civilian population in southern Lebanon--Arabs, Christians and Shi'ites--and against the civilian population in northern Israel. We will not and cannot reconcile ourselves to this situation.

It is widely known that the terrorists have their headquarters inside civilian areas--villages, city neighborhoods. Therefore, there is no other alternative. When we launch operations against them sometimes civilians also get hurt. [end recording]

DAYAN EXPLAINS POLICY ON SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA281856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] And now to Moshe Dayan explaining why Israel is so concerned about the Lebanese situation.

[Dayan--begin recording] We probably wouldn't have been bothered by that so much, it wouldn't have been one of our problems unless two points: One is, unless the Christians and others asked for our protection to which we responded. We do feel responsibility for them, to help them save their lives--as simple as that, not to be assassinated--and had it not been the headquarters and the training camp for the PLO. Sometimes they send some of their people here to murder our civilians and, sometimes, they just send orders to some of the people who live in this country and they put bombs and booby-traps in the market here. A few weeks ago it was almost twice or three times a week that here and there, on the seashore, in the market, in Jaffa, in Tel Aviv or in Jerusalem, it exploded. Of course, you always have casualties involved. But the orders, the training and the explosives are coming from there, the key is there, in Lebanon. [end recording]

Moshe Dayan, just a short while ago speaking to visiting Jewish fund-raisers.

UNIFIL'S ERSKINE ON ARMS USED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA281254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The commander of the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon, General Erskine, has denied reports from Lebanon that Israel has used a 175-mm artillery and cluster bombs against the town of Tyre. He made these statements to reporter Lan Stern. [begin recording]

[Erskine] UNIFIL didn't have any evidence of 175's being deployed in the area or being fired into the area. We have evidence of other weapons such as the 155 which we have commented on from time to time.

[Stern] General Erskine, last night on Israel television there was a CBS report out of Tyre, out of south Lebanon and it showed a cluster bomb (?caliber). Have you had any evidence of any cluster bombs being dropped in the area lately?

[Answer] Well, we had a lot of the [word indistinct] cluster bomb CBU, the grenades scattered throughout most of the area. This was at the initial stages of the mission and the French engineers had to spend quite a lot of time collecting them and exploding them. But, lately for some time we don't have any evidence to support this. [end recording]

LEBANESE CHRISTIAN LEADERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

TA290815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] This evening two Christian leaders in Lebanon, Camille Sham-un and Pierre Jumayyil, issued declarations supporting the IDF's actions in southern Lebanon although these, as they say, also hurt innocent people. Our monitor reports that after a meeting of the Lebanese front leadership, the largest Maronite body in Lebanon, the two leaders called on the Beirut government to stop their pressure on Israel via the United States, pressure intended to end the attacks in the south.

On the contrary, in their opinion, the government must drive the terrorists out of the south and stop their anti-Israel actions from Lebanese territory. They said that the terrorists units in Lebanon have been reinforced: They received more weapons and new terrorist bases were set up. Pierre Jumayyil called on the Arab governments to recognize the existence of Israel as a powerful military and political element as is the case with Egypt.

SOUTHERN LEBANON QUIET, SITUATION DETERIORATING

TA281903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Lebanon: The situation was quiet today. But, Israeli sources feel the chances are that it will not last. Analyzing the situation as seen from Israel, Shim'on Ayalon.

[Ayalon] The military situation along the Lebanese border has deteriorated to almost the same situation as before operation Litani of last year when the Israeli Defense Forces cleaned the terrorists out of the southern sector. However, Israeli sources here who are very familiar with the situation, point to one important difference: The presence in the south of the United Nations troops, the UNIFIL.

Before the Litani operation, the sources say, it was possible for terrorists to hit Metulla with machinegun fire.

Today, that is much more difficult. The UN troops have limited the terrorist presence in the UNIFIL zone to about 500 men although the UNIFIL commander, General Erskine, admits to there being only 275.

There is, the sources say, a definite war of attrition being waged by the terrorists against the UNIFIL troops. In the past 12 days there has been a sharp rise in the number of incidents between the Palestinian terrorists and UN soldiers. Although last year the UNIFIL came equipped to carry out police missions in their mandated zones, they have since been issued orders not to fight except in self-defense.

The overall control of the PLO and other terrorist groups in southern Lebanon is from a Palestinian joint command based inside Lebanon. The UN has a special team from the observers' detachment which acts as liaison between the Palestinians and the UN forces, called Team Zulu or sometimes Team Tyre. Usually, the members of this team are Americans but sometimes they are French. The Palestinians have six liaison officers carrying weapons traveling freely through the UNIFIL zones coordinating between the 25 Palestinian locations or bases inside the UNIFIL areas. These bases are usually two or three huts or tents with trenches. The Palestinians have a variety of weapons at their disposal, including some American-made weapons from the arsenals of Arab countries. The sources said that the U.S.-supplied weapons used in the coastal road massacre last year, which sparked off operation Litani, came from Saudi Arabia.

But, the overall situation is much more complicated than it seems, and the situation along the border region cannot be divorced from what is happening in the rest of Lebanon. As well as the 500 active terrorists inside the UNIFIL zones, there are some 600 to 1,000 leftists, communists and others who provide logistical support in what the military term safe-houses to terrorists enroute to terror missions against Israel. The Palestinians come unarmed into the UNIFIL zones, pick up weapons and maps from the safe-houses, and leftist sympathyzers often act as guides. It is against such safe-houses that the IDF usually moves when it destroys buildings it says were used as terrorist bases.

There is no military difficulty for the IDF to wipe out the terrorist artillery bases which have recently been sending salvos into Israel and the Christian and Shi'ite villages. The only difficulty, sources say, is political. However, the IDF does intervene and open up with artillery fire, ground or air strikes, when Israeli citizens are in danger or when information comes in that the terrorists are planning a mission. During the past few days, a number of such plans have been foiled where the terrorist targets were to have been civilian establishments such as townhalls, homes and even schools. One such plan was deliberately aimed to disrupt the opening of the Israeli schoolyear next week.

BRIEFS

IMMUNIZATIONS TO EGYPT--Israel recently sent 15,000 immunizations against the African rift fever, which is deadly both to animals and humans, to Egypt. The drug is produced in South Africa and Egypt had to get it from Israel since Egypt could not purchase the drug from South Africa for political reasons. Israel has immunized the animals on the Egyptian border for some time now but Egypt, although this disease is endemic, could not do so until now due to its refusal to receive the immunizations carrying a South African identification label. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Aug 79 p 8 TA]

KHOMEYNI ISSUES 11-POINT STATEMENT ON PRESS FREEDOM

LD282014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1846 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention. The following statement was issued a few moments ago by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the items below are hereby made public:

1. Coordination between the law enforcement forces, the army, the gendarmerie and the Guards Corps should continue with decisiveness. Violators shall be deemed criminals and punished;

2. Heads of the defunct Democratic Party and other heads, who are traitors to the nation and the Islamic state and who have staged an uprising against the central government, will be treated harshly. The dear and productive Kurdish young people should arrest them and deliver them to law enforcement forces;

3. The learned ulema of the Sunni sect are obliged by the Shari'ah to cooperate with law enforcement forces and show them--if they know--the hiding places of traitors and to treat them as apostates from Islam, so that God may not hold the ulema responsible;

4. I have repeatedly proclaimed that under Islam, race, language, nationalism and regions are not under discussion. All Muslims, whether Sunnis or Shi'ites, are brothers and equal, enjoying all Islamic privileges and rights. Among the acts of treason perpetrated by ill-wishers of Islam is the sowing of discord between Sunni and Shi'ite brethren. I call on the brethren from the Sunni sect to condemn these rumors and to punish the rumor-mongers for their deeds;

5. No one under any pretext has the right to violate the lives and properties of our brethren in Kordestan. The offenders will be harshly punished for their deeds.

6. That group of the members of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan and other of our brethren who have been deceived by the false propaganda of the criminal heads of this party, if they join the ranks of their Muslim brethren and put down their arms and surrender, they will again be pardoned and will enjoy the protection of the Government of the Islamic Republic.

7. While the chain of command in the law enforcement forces should be meticulously observed and obedience to higher authorities is imperative, the higher authorities are obliged to treat subordinates in an Islamic, humanitarian way;

8. Counterrevolutionary rumor-mongerings, made from the left and right contrary to the course of the nation and accusing the government of suppression, are strongly rejected. Right through the victory of the revolution, we intimated that freedom of the press is our concern, but that an end would be put to treason and plotting, in all seriousness and without toleration. Papers that do not plot against and are not contrary to the course of the nation will be free after an investigation of their conduct;

9. Public prosecutors of the courts are dutybound to investigate the press and the attitudes adopted by its members, to permit any paper which they do not consider to be plotting or opposed to the interests of the nation and state to be free to publish what it likes, and to ban firmly any publication contrary to the interests of the nation and state;

10. The people have no right whatsoever to attack bookshops. Should the city public prosecutors deem certain publications harmful to the revolution and to the interest of the country, they are dutybound to prevent their publication. Irresponsible persons should strongly refrain from interfering in these affairs or else they will be punished;

11. The press is dutybound to refrain from publishing items which may instigate or emasculate the people or which are contrary to the facts. It should gear itself to the course of the revolution and refrain from publishing articles harmful to the revolution, which could sow discord, or else this action will be considered as a plot.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 28 August 1979.

KHOMEYNI ASKS DELEGATE TO VISIT KORDESTAN

LD281030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, has commissioned Hojjat ol-Islam Hoseyni Kermani to take measures in cooperation with the relevant responsible officials in order to remove the difficulties in the Kordestan region. The imam emphasized that the criminals in the Kordestan region and their leaders must be crushed. The text of Imam Khomeyni's order addressed to Hojjat ol-Islam Hoseyni Kermani is as follows:

In His exalted name, Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Islam Hajj Shaykh Hoseyni Kermani, may God lengthen your presence: In view of Your Eminence's familiarity with and experience of the Kordestan region, you are hereby asked to visit Kordestan and, through cooperation and consultation with the prominent ulema and the local religious leaders, the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards' Corps and all the responsible individuals, exert adequate efforts in order to remove the difficulties and shortages in the region, and take action in order to restore calm to the region in whatever manner that is seen fit in the view of Your Eminence and the other gentlemen. The aim is not to negotiate with the criminals who are leaders; they must be crushed.

I beseech God almighty for the success of us all in the service of Islam and the Muslims.

Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 28 August 1979.

KHOMEYNI ATTENDS QOM MEMORIAL MEETING FOR KORDESTAN MARTYRS

LD281046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, took part in the memorial meeting for martyrs of the revolution in the recent events in Kordestan, which was held at the Grand Mosque of Qom yesterday afternoon. The Qom city bazaar, closed down in protest against the killing of Hajj Mehdi 'Eraqi since Sunday, remained closed yesterday. The Qom bazaar is to reopen today.

RADIO, TV ISSUES STATEMENT ON MAHABAD RADIO AFFAIR

LD281304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic [radio and television]: Until the members of the dissolved [Kurdish] Democratic Party stop persecuting our brothers, the personnel and the technical cadre of Mahabad radio and television, this organization will take no action in order to repair and put into action the 10-kilowatt unit of Radio Mahabad.

Authorities Execute 20 Kurds

JN281458 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 28 August--Today Iranian authorities in the township of Saqqez executed 20 Kurdish citizens on charges of cooperating with armed men. The executed include officers and noncommissioned officers. Forty people have been executed so far in northwest Iran during the last 48 hours. Quoting the Saqqez garrison commander, the evening newspaper KEYHAN reports that four army men were killed and two others were reporte missing during clashes that ensured yesterday between the army and armed men. Some 28 soldiers and three guards have been killed so far.

Restrictions on Searches, Seizures

LD281748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The central committee of the Islamic revolution in Tehran announced today that without informing and receiving the warrant of the central committee or the office of the prosecutor of the central province, no committee has the right to search or enter any houses. The text of the announcement is as follows:

Following the announcement of the office of the prosecutor genral of the Islamic revolution in the central province about handing in unauthorized weapons to the authorized officials, the following discussion with and receiving the permission of the office of the prosecutor general, we wish to announce that the said weapons should only be handed in to the Central Revolution Committee or the headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps for a receipt. It is obvious that apart from the two abovementioned bodies, other organizations have no right to receive the weapons, and the receipts which are given by centers other than the abovementioned bodies are not valid. At the same time, if one of the 14 committees becomes suspicious of a place and feels the need for a search, it should inform the office of the prosecutor or the Security Department of the Central Committee. Without the information or the warrant of the Central Committee or the office of the prosecutor, no committee has the right to search or enter anybody's house. All the centers which have so far received weapons should hand them in to the Central Committee.

Procedure for Surrendering Weapons

LD282115 Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The general prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Iran tonight announced: Only those who carry an official order bearing the signature and seal of the revolution's general prosecutor of one of the revolution public prosecutors in the provinces are entitled to disarm people.

The statement emphasized that in return for the giving up of arms a receipt must be given bearing a clear signature and seal. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name: In pursuance of the Imam Khomeyni's command about the gathering of weapons, I would like to draw the attention of our esteemed brothers and sisters to the points below:

1. Only those people who carry an official order bearing the signature and seal of the revolution's general prosecutor or of one of the provincial revolution public prosecutors can disarm people;

2. If someone has not already visited you to take delivery of the arms, you should personally deliver them to the revolution's public prosecutor or to authorities empowered to do so by the revolution public prosecutor, such as Tehran's Central Committee;

3. In those towns where there is no revolution public prosecutor's office, you could go to the nearest center where there is one, and deliver your weapons to the same;

4. In return for handing over your weapons, you should obtain a receipt bearing a clear signature and seal. You should then send a photocopy of this to the general prosecutor's office and another copy to the Central Committee in Tehran;

5. Be careful not to hand over weapons to suspect persons and in circumstances other than those mentioned above;

6. The contents of this statement complement the communique of Tehran's revolution's public prosecutor and of the Central Committee.

[Signed] The general prosecutor of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Qoddusi, 28 August.

Four Israeli 'Spies' Arrested

LD281750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a UPI dispatch Sadeq Tabataba'i, the government spokesman, in an interview with the agency's correspondent about the situation in Kordestan, said: During the recent clashes between the Islamic Republic forces and the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan, four Israeli spies were arrested, a fact which showed that the Zionists intended to set up a new Israel in the region.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Reprimanded

LD281756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Iran today issued a statement in connection with the bloody events in Kordestan. Referring to the counterrevolution's frantic efforts aimed at dealing a blow at the sapling of the Islamic revolution, the statement said: Counterrevolution does not shrink from any plot or treachery. One day it attempts to deceive the people disguised as our Kurdish compatriots, and on the next dons the uniform of the guards in order to besmirch the good name of the Revolution Guards. It then violates women and children, takes photographs of such shameful scenes and circulates the same in the villages and hamlets in order to attain its sinister aims, if possible.

In this connection the Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps expects all the esteemed compatriots, particularly the dear Kurdish compatriots, in their efforts to attain the goals of the revolution, not to be deceived by these agent plotters and machinators, but rather to cooperate with us by informing on these adventurist and counterrevolutionary elements and in uncovering and frustrating the plots and their treacherous and anti-popular actions.

Gendarmerie Leave for Kordestan

LD281806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A group of gendarmerie from Gilan Province left Rasht this afternoon for the western parts of the country. The governor general of Gilan said: This group has voluntarily expressed readiness to help their Kurdish compatriot brothers and to cleanse that region of insurgents and counterrevolutionaries.

Shah Accused of Financing Insurrection

LD281905 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Press review on shah backing for Kurdish elements]

[Text] The newspaper 'JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, discussing the events in Kordestan, contains the following report: The deposed shah of Iran has devoted $6 billion to help the communist and counterrevolutionary groups in Kordestan create insecurity and commit murders, and to act against the Islamic Government of Iran, observers believe that these funds are being used under the supervision of the CIA and with the collaboration of Ardeshir Zahedi [former Iranian ambassador to the United States] and former Lieutenant General Palizban, to gain the support and cooperation of leftist groups. The killings of defenseless people in Paveh have been related to this political plot.

TEHRAN PAPER REPORTS KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE ARRESTED IN BAHRAIN

LD281818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Press review on demonstrations in Bahrain]

[Text] The paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes: Following the mammoth march to mark Al-Quds day in Bahrain on 17 August, the representative of the imam was arrested in Manama. The demonstration was in response to the call by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, about observing Al-Quds day by the Muslim people of Bahrain. Bahraini government security agencies then made extensive arrests, among them people from various religious groups, students, workers and administrative workers.

Apart from the arrest of over 150 leading people on these marches, an attack was made on the house of Hojjat ol-Islam Modarresi, the representative of the Imam Khomeyni in Bahrain, who together with a great many of his followers were put under arrest at midday yesterday. [as heard]

Another report indicates that the Great Husayniyah Mosque in Manama, well-known as Mahd al-'Ajam, has also been closed down by the officials of the Al-Khalifah regime and that the officials have taken down and torn up the picture of Imam Khomeyni from the wall of this mosque.

SHARI'ATMADARI RETURNS TO TEHRAN FROM MASHHAD

ID281106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 79 ID

[Text] According to the central news bureau correspondent, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari returned by air from holy Mashhad to Tehran this morning. On his arrival in Tehran, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari was welcomed by a large number of ulema, religious leaders and members of the Muslim People's Republican Party, leading tradesmen and various groups of people.

ARAB LEADER GIVES FIGURES ON ARABISTAN CASUALTIES

JN281053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1008 GMT 28 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 August--Ayatollah Mohammad Taher Khaqani, the Arab religious leader in the Arabistan region, has declared that 100 Arabs were martyred and 3,300 others were wounded during the attacks of the Iranian military forces on the Arab citizens in Arabistan in May. In a statement published by the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today, Khaqani called on the Iranian Government to grant the rights of the Arab people in the region on equal footing with the Iranian citizens. Khaqani said in his statement that prior to the incidents in Arabistan, he had warned the Iranian authorities against the circumstances and the pressure exerted against the Arabs in the area. However, Iranian authorities did not heed his warning.

AFP REPORTS PUBLICATIONS SOON TO REAPPEAR

NC281032 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 28 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug 28 (AFP)--Most of the 30 odd [as received] Iranian publications that were recently shut down by the prosecutor-general will soon be allowed to reappear, director-general of Iranian radio and television Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in an interview today.

Mr. Qotzadeh, a close collaborator of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, told the liberal morning newspaper BAMDAD there was no question of suppressing these publications forever.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that some leftist publications, which are banned at the moment, will also be allowed to reappear.

AUSTRIAN DAILY CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH BAKHTIAR

AU281256 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German of 28 August, page 3 carries a 3,100-word interview by its correspondent Georg Hoffman-Ostenhof with former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar in Paris.

In an introduction to the interview the correspondent describes the difficulties he encountered in trying to interview Bakhtiar in Paris, saying that there were meetings at metro stations, phone calls and numerous controls before he could enter Bakhtiar's secret living quarters in Paris.

Asked what he thought about being looked upon in some Persian circles as the man who could save Iran, Bakhtiar is reported as having answered: "I look upon myself as a social democrat. I am not a revolutionary, not a Marxist, and even less a conservative bourgeois. But I think all things considered, progressive socialism represents the only solution for Iran."

To the correspondent's interposed remark that there was no social-democrat tradition in Persia, Bakhtiar is reported as having replied: "We want to proceed towards socialism on a parliamentary and evolutionary road, as Jaures foresaw it in France or Schumacher in Germany and as the Federal Republic is now handling it, despite the fact that the social democratic concepts I harbor are slightly more leftist than those of Helmut Schmidt. It is simple: A progressive social reform within the framework of parliamentary conditions, that is to say with the support of the majority of the population--not a revolutionary coup."

Enumerating the concrete steps now necessary for Iran, Bakhtiar is quoted as saying: "On the political level: Freedom, not anarchy, but freedom within the framework of a very democratic constitution, freedom of the political parties, of the trade unions etc. On the economic level: To go as far as possible in social reform without the all-out suppression of private initiative and private property." Asked whether this meant nationalization of big industry, Bakhtiar reportedly continued: "Of course this means nationalization. It means to reduce big private property to a minimum, on the other hand, what one might term socialism with a human face, that is to say without class struggle and continuous fighting and without the dictatorship of the proletariat etc. It means to reduce to a minimum the bourgeoisie's power and to increase the power of the working people."

Asked whether he did not see any contradiction in his recent statement that he would prohibit the Tudeh Party, Bakhtiar is reported as having replied: "This is not a contradiction. It is not a question of prohibiting. I am not collaborating with them. I do not accept the Communist Party if it is directly linked with others abroad. I would not accept any force which is directly dependent on others abroad, be it rightist or leftist. I accept Marxism and people who advocate Marxist ideas. But I cannot accept a group of people who receive and execute orders from a foreign power. To put it in more concrete terms: During Mossadeq's struggle, the same Tudeh Party was absolutely against Mossadeq, because the Soviet Union was against Mossadeq. After he was toppled, the Soviet Union was improving relations with the shah, and the Tudeh Party was silent on it. Now that Khomeyni has come, they have received orders from Moscow to be for the Islamic Republic. And they have opted for it. These are tactics."

Bakhtiar is reported as having gone on to criticize Khomeyni for his policies and his lack of a program; on the Kurdish question Bakhtiar is quoted as saying: "I condemn Khomeyni's actions against the Kurds. If he thought logically, he would have negotiated with the Kurds from the very beginning. All things considered, what they demand is reasonable and could be met. I think that national unity must not be jeopardized. In this sense, I am very nationalistic. But those people have to be granted liberties in the areas which affect them. I do not agree with everything the Kurds demand. They also demand absurd things. There have to be negotiations, there have to be talks. But not with tanks and Phantom fighters; not in this way."

Asked what he thought about having been repeatedly dubbed "the last political card of the United States in Iran," Bakhtiar reportedly replied: "For three decades we were subjected to a regime that was supported by the Americans. The regime was against us. We were in prison, in exile. The shah received support from the United States, even from England and finally also from Russia, which was astounding. The last card of the Americans, what is that supposed to mean? I abhor regimes like the shah's and Khomeyni's. Is there no possibility of having one's own regime? An Iranian regime? During my government, I did not see any Americans, with the exception of two congressmen and one representative of a human rights organization. It was 10 days after my nomination before I received the U.S. ambassador in Tehran for the first time."

Asked whether he shared the anti-American and anti-imperialist tendencies that marked the mass movement leading to the toppling of the shah, Bakhtiar is reported as having said: "Absolutely. I am for Iran's independence, and I am an anti-imperialist. But one thing has to be seen clearly. Even the Soviet Union cannot be independent of the United States and vice versa. There is an interdependence between the countries. Even Austria, a neutral country--can it pursue a policy without taking into account the policies of the big powers? It cannot. To be an anti-imperialist does not mean to offend America or another great power every day, and to buy $4 billion worth of weapons from the Americans at the same time, as Khomeyni is now doing. I canceled all armaments contracts with the Americans. So, who is the agent of the Americans?"

MAN EXECUTED IN FERDOWS FOR COMMITTING INCEST

LD281446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Ferdows, after several investigatory sessions, has sentenced Gholamreza Ostadi to death for the crime of incest. The sentence was carried out in the Sahebozzaman Square in Ferdows at dawn today.

SHIRAZ COMMEMORATES DEAD IN KORDESTAN EVENTS

GF290610 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 79 GF

[Text] Our correspondent reports that memorial services were held at 1800 hours today at the invitation of the youth Muslims of Abarqu district, where a group of residents of this district participated to commemorate the martyrs of Iran's Islamic revolution, especially the victims of 55th Air Brigade.

FORMER SAVAK AGENT UNDER INVESTIGATION IN SHIRAZ

GF290620 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 79 GF

[Excerpt] The prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution in Fars today asked its citizens to report to the prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution in Shiraz, located at the revolution headquarters, whatever complaints they may have against Dr Moti' Azin, agent of the defunct SAVAK bureau in Shiraz.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN HOSTS RECEPTION FOR FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

LD272316 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir [prime minister] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, last night hosted a reception in honor of the participants of the International Conference in Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan. The reception was held at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AMIN RECEIVES INDIAN, S. AFRICAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS

LD272322 Kabul in English to Europe 1910 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and lomri wazir [prime minister] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received at 1700 and 1800 respectively the heads and members of the Indian delegation and the delegation of South African national congress with its headquarters in New Delhi, participating in the International Conference in Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan at the Wazarat palace and had talks with them on matters of interest.

TARAKI RECEIVES DELEGATES TO SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD282105 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The great and genius leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, (?whilst) [word indistinct] Mohammad Katawazi, th minister of information and culture and president of the peace and solidarity organization of Afghanistan, was also present, this morning received in the gardens of the people's house the participants of the International Conference in Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan, which was convened in [word indistinct] (?cooperation) of the World Peace Council.

On this occasion Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, introduced to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the delegations and representatives of the countries and national liberation organizations participating in the International Conference in Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan. After shaking hands with (?each one) of them, [words indistinct] our beloved leader made a speech, the full text of which will be presented in our future programs.

Taraki Meets Departing Delegates

GF282044 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 GF

[Text] The great and talented leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received today at the people's house the members of the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan and stated: We and the people of Afghanistan were not surprised that you came to this country; and you came with a purpose, for all of you represent peace, workers, farmers and other toilers and their governments [words indistinct].

The beloved revolutionary leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, received at the people's house garden the delegates to the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan, which was held in Kabul through cooperation of the World Peace Council. Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, minister of information and culture and president of the Afghanistan peace and solidarity organization, and Dr [name indistinct], chief of the secretariat of the Revolutionary Council, were present also.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that when the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, arrived at the garden of the people's house, members of the audience rose and greeted him with continuous applause. Later, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, introduced the members and representatives of the countries and national liberation organizations to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki. After some friendly and kind words to each of the delegates, our beloved leader delivered a noteworthy speech that was carried over radio and television of the people of Afghanistan at 1900 tonight.

At the end of the speech by the able leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, which was followed by continuous applause, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, in a statement on behalf of all delegates said:

Esteemed comrade, I want to say something that a person can say from the bottom of his heart. We began this conference with a message from you, and today we are leaving here with your guidance. Our morale was high when we started; nevertheless, we are now returning with a much higher morale and state of mind thanks to your statements and guidance. The conference was full of warm feelings, and yesterday when we traveled to various parts of your country, these feelings became greater and warmer. Today, in your presence we are full of deeper feelings and emotions. It is a known fact that our feelings will be with us forever, for we are all together with you. We will carry this (?revolution) with us to the farthest corners of the world. We will carry with us your unity, your [word indistinct], and your revolutionary spirit to the most remote parts of the world. Our respects to the Revolutionary Council .

Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart on behalf of the solidarity delegates of the people of the world. I wish to assure you that [words indistinct], and this effort and struggle of ours with the people of the world will continue and we will always be with the people of Afghanistan. Not only are the Afghanistan people supported by these delegates and all peace delegates, but Afghanistan can enjoy the support of all toilers of the world, the support of the millions of people of the world whose ideas and thoughts are represented by these delegates.

International imperialism, reactionaries and expansionist leaders of China ought to know that all forces of peace in the world stand with Afghanistan. In these struggles, Afghanistan can depend on the forces of peace in the world. We defend the people of Afghanistan, and the reactionaries must all be aware of this fact and stop meddling in Afghanistan's internal affairs. [words indistinct] We can see that the Afghanistan revolution is a very fine inspiration to all the people of the word. Afghanistan's revolution is for the world; therefore, the world is for Afghanistan.

Yesterday, in different parts of Afghanistan, flowers of joy and love and warmth were poured over the World Peace delegates. We want to carry these flowers of joy, these flowers of peace, with us everywhere. These are the flowers of revolution; we will not part with them. We have these flowers with us because they bring to us the inspiration of Afghanistan's Saur Revolution. This is something (?to remember). Wherever we go we will still be with the people of Afghanistan, for the people of Afghanistan are with the people of the world. We will always be together in the same trenches with the people of Afghanistan, and we will fight the enemy in the same common trenches and strongholds.

Allow me once again to express my gratitude and appreciation. Truly, you gave us the honor to act as representatives. This was a very great opportunity for us. Permit me also to express my sincere thanks and appreciation, through your excellency, to the Afghanistan peace and solidarity organization and to the people of Afghanistan. [passage indistinct]

Taraki Receives Venezuelan Delegate

GF281948 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 GF

[Text] The Information Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received at the Khalqi house at 0900 this morning [name indistinct], chief delegate of the Venezuelan peace and solidarity organization, who had come to Kabul to attend the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE MEMBERS LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

GF281938 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 GF

[Text] Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, and a number of delegates of the peace and solidarity organization and national liberation organizations who had come to Afghanistan to attend the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan, left for their home countries this afternoon.

At Kabul International Airport, Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, president of the Afghanistan peace and solidarity organization and minister of information and culture, and several members of the Afghanistan peace and solidarity organization were present to bid farewell to the delegates.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HAVANA SUMMIT CONFERENCE

BK261323 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, left Dacca today for Havana to attend the ministerial meeting proceeding the nonalined summit. Talking to newsmen at the airport before departure, he said Bangladesh attaches very great importance to the forthcoming summit which is demonstrated by the fact that the Bangladesh delegation will be led by President Ziaur Rahman.

Prof Shamsul Haq said the present conference is being held at a time when the world is confronted with many critical problems both political and economic. He said Bangladesh attaches importance to this summit because the nonalined movement reflects the hopes and aspirations of the developing countries. Besides, the very movement drew out of the need [words indistinct] association of countries which are not linked to any power bloc and believe in the existence of nonalinement irrespective of political systems and ideology.

The foreign minister said the movement had played important role in the past in promoting the interest of the newly emerged sovereign states and expected to continue to play its proper role in the future. He said the philosophy constituted is also the cornerstone of the foreign policy of Bangladesh which proved extremely fruitful in developing friendly relations with all countries of the world and particularly with the neighboring states in generating an atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation, paving the way to peace and stability in the region. Bangladesh considers peace as an essential requisite for the economic and social development of our people. He said with a tradition of the nonalined movement, Bangladesh has always supported for the justice and peace, elimination all discrepancies, including racial discrimination.

The foreign minister said some of the burning problems, including issues like the Middle East, southern Africa and Kampuchea which are (?burning) the contemporary world are naturally likely to receive special attention of the summit. The nonalined movement is also likely to take up the deepening economic crisis which is being faced by all countries of the world and suggest ways and means to ease the economic problems.

The foreign minister said besides attending the summit, President Ziaur Rahman will also exchange views with the presidents of Yugoslavia, Cuba, Algeria, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and the king of Nepal as the summit will also provide valuable opportunity to exchange views on bilateral matters.

The foreign minister expressed the hope that the summit, which will begin on the 3d of next month, will emerge out stronger than before.

INDIA

SOURCES CONFIRM U.S. NOT SELLING ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK281556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK

[Excerpts] The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi today denied a news agency report that Pakistan has ordered from America a large number of helicopters fitted with the latest antitank missiles.

According to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], sources close to Indian military intelligence also denied of any knowledge of Pakistan acquiring U.S. military helicopters. Informed sources said understanding in official circles in New Delhi is that the United States will not sell any sophisticated militaryware to Pakistan until the issue of Pakistan's nuclear program is settled between Washington and Islamabad. Nothing has happened so far to indicate that Pakistan is agreeable to halt its nuclear program, they added.

INDIAN OFFICER ARRESTED FOR SPYING FOR PAKISTAN

BK281620 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Aug (AFP)--An Indian Army officer, holding the rank of a lieutenant colonel, has been arrested on charges of having traded military secrets with a Pakistani agency across the actual line of control, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The officer, who headed the Indian military intelligence wing in Kashmir, has been accused of having prepared a 20-page document, which was seized in western Kashmir last month, PTI said, quoting official sources.

Described as highly classified, the document contained "complete information" about the strategic and operational strength of the Indian Army in the northern command.

According to PTI, the officer was rounded up and removed from Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian-held Kashmir, to an undisclosed place a few days ago following a "high-level probe" ordered by the chief of the army staff.

Preliminary investigation has revealed that the arrested colonel enjoyed "support" of several officers, including a major-general, three brigadiers (including one based in Delhi at present), two colonels and a major, PTI said.

According to the reports, the two brigadiers and the major, now in Kashmir, were earlier accused of having obtained pecuniary advantages in the course of encouraging some of those who allegedly supplied Pakistan with "Indian military secrets". But no action had so far initiated by the authorities in this connection, the reports added.

DELEGATION WILL GO TO LIBYA AMID CONTINUING DISAGREEMENTS

HK281735 Hong Kong AFP in English 1729 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Aug. (AFP)--A four-member delegation, representing the Indian Government, would attend the Libyan national day celebrations in Tripoli on September 1 next, it was announced here today.

The delegation would be led by a member of parliament, Yunus Salim.

Incidentally, there have been reports in the Indian press of Libya suspending committed crude oil supplies to this country over a bilateral nuclear cooperation controversy. The Indian Government has promptly denied the suspension of the supplies but press reports maintained that Libya had taken the action after indicating its reservations about the extent of facilities India had made available to its scientists and technicians under the standing nuclear cooperation agreement.

GANDHI CHALLENGES COURT JURISDICTION OVER MARUTI CASE

HK281630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 28 Aug (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today challenged in the special court of Justice M.L. Jain the government declaration transferring the Maruti case to it.

Also accused in the case were Mrs. Gandhi's then additional private secretary R.K. Khawan and former director of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) D. Sen.

Mrs. Gandhi has challenged the government declaration on the ground that it was made mechanically on the basis of the findings of the Shah Commission, which in turn she alleged, had acted with utter malice, bias and malafide.

The charge against the three was that they entered into a "criminal conspiracy" to institute false cases against the officials who were collecting information to facilitate answering a parliamentary question in April-May 1975 on the affairs of the "Maruiti" car factory owned by Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay. This charge was among several "emergency excesses" examined by the specially set up inquiry commission headed by former Indian Chief Justice J.C. Shah.

Mrs. Gandhi's application made through her counsel gave several instances to illustrate what was described as the "malafides, blatant bias and hostility of Justice Shah" towards the former prime minister. Both Mr. Dhawan and Mr. Sen also challenged the declaration of other grounds.

Meanwhile, the appeals filed by Sanjay Gandhi and former Information and Broadcasting Minister V.C. Shukla against their conviction and sentence in the "kissa kursi ka" (story of the chair) case were today transferred from the Delhi High Court to the Supreme Court under the Special Courts Act.

A division bench of the Supreme Court directed transfer of the appeals from the high court on a petition filed by the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] seeking transfer of Mr. Gandhi's and Mr. Shukla's appeals to the Supreme Court under Special Court Act.

FORMER MIZO LEADER, FIVE OTHERS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

BK281345 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK

[Text] In Aijal today another six members of the outlawed Mizo National Front [MNF] led by a former vice president, Mr (Malsoma Kolni) bade farewell to arms and joined the national mainstream. They took oaths before the inspector general of police to be loyal citizens of the country. They also pledged allegiance to the Constitution of India. Mr (Kolni) was the number two man in the Mizo underground movement for over 14 years as the acting president of the outlawed Mizo National Front. In January this year he renewed the call for sovereignty for Mizoram.

AIR [All India Radio] correspondent reports that today's development is a major breakthrough in the effort to end the insurgency in the union territory of Mizoram.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS OCCUR IN JAMSHEDPUR 28 AUG

OW281818 Hong Kong AFP in English 1810 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 28. (AFP)--At least four people were killed and 18 injured in Hindu-Muslim riots in the steel town of Jamshedpur, in the northeastern state of Bihar today.

A nightlong curfew was imposed on the town (approximate population 600,000) following the incidents which followed a bomb explosion at a tent specially set up by Hindus to offer prayers on the occasion of a religious festival last night.

Police fired to quell the clashing groups but there was no casualty in the firing, reports quoted police officials as saying.

This is the second time Jamshedpur has witnessed Hindu-Muslim disturbances in a period of about five months. Over 100 people were officially reported killed in serious riots lasting several days there in April last. The unofficial reports had placed the death toll between 150 and 500.

Police officials said only one person had died in today's incidents but a local hospital reported receiving two bodies and several injured for treatment.

Bombs and firearms were freely used in the clashes. Over 125 arrests have been made by police, the reports said. The situation was officially described as "tense" tonight but under control.

Situation Under Control

BK290702 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Bihar Chief Minister Ramsunder Das has said the situation in Jamshedpur, which was a scene of violent incidents yesterday, is completely under control. He said one person was killed and about a dozen injured in the clashes between groups of people. But according to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] four persons were killed in the violent incidents in the steel city. The police had to open fire to disperse the rioting mob. However, there was no casualty in the police firing. The chief minister is going to Jamshedpur this morning to study the situation. He said additional armed police force has been deployed in the steel city.

In Sasaram also there was a clash between two groups in which one person is reported to have been killed, the chief minister added. The situation in the town is under control. Round-the-clock police patrolling continues with prohibitory orders throughout the municipal area.

Meanwhile, a team of the commission inquiring into the last riots in the city has arrived in Jamshedpur. As already reported a nightlong curfew was imposed in the steel city yesterday. One hundred and twentyfive persons have been arrested.

Curfew Imposed

BK281613 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Aug (AFP)--A 14-hour curfew starting from 5:00 pm was imposed throughout Jamshedpur, in north eastern Bihar state, following an outburst of Hindu-Moslem clashes, PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] news agency reported.

Earlier today police opened fire when the two groups clashed in the city following an attack on a temporary prayer hall of Hindus last night.

Two dead bodies and about a dozen injured persons were taken to the local hospital following the clash, hospital sources told the agency.

However, the inspector general of police said in the state capital Patna that only one person was killed in the clash.

There was no casualty in the police firing, the report said.

The situation was officially described as "tense." All the "sensitive" pockets in the city are under strict vigil, reports added.

This is second communal clash involving Hindus and Moslems in the steel manufacturing city of Jamshedpur this year. In the earlier clash, in April, more than 100 people lost their lives. While official reports put the death toll at 108, unofficial reports put the figure at between 150 and 500.

MISHRA STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR NONALINED CONFERENCE

BK271548 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1449 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

["Foreign Minister's Statement to the Press at the Time of Leaving for Havana"--ISI headline]

[Text] The prime minister's preoccupations at home have made it necessary for me to head our delegation to the nonaligned summit in Havana, said S.N. Mishra on August 27 before leaving for Havana.

India is committed to the ideals and principles on which nonalignment is based. Our commitment has always been clear and unequivocal. Our ideals and principles in this regard are part of our rich heritage. World peace, economic development through global cooperation, total and complete disarmament, categorical rejection of colonialism, racism and apartheid--these are India's policies and those of all nonaligned nations.

India is amongst the founder members of the nonaligned movement. Nehru's role as a principal architect of nonalignement is acknowledged the world over. We persevere in what he set out to achieve. He wanted to help fashion an international system built up on equal economic and political opportunities for all, equality of sovereignties, greater cooperation amongst the developing as also between developed and developing states and above all every expanding mutual faith and trust in our world. He wanted all countries to be free in exercising their independent judgement on specific world issues as they arose without pressures from military alliances and power blocs.

We live in an ever shrinking world. We need to consult and take counsel often with representatives and leaders of other countries. Earlier this month the commonwealth heads of government met in Lusaka. Now we go to the Havana summit of the nonaligned. Later in September the UN General Assembly session will commence. It has fallen to my lot to represent India at these important international gatherings. The real source of India's strength and confidence in important international meetings is derived from the national tenets of its foreign policy, particularly the policy of nonalignment. The continuity of our foreign policy and our constancy to certain ideals and principles in themselves provide us strength. As long as our faith in these remains unshaken, our effectiveness and resilience would also remain undiminished irrespective of any change that may occur in the national sphere.

I am very pleased to be going to Havana, capital city of friendly Cuba. One feels particularly at home within the nonaligned family of nations. We must, however, remember that the very success of the concept of nonalignment has resulted in its growth and expansion. Growth and expansion of any organisation or unit, even one's own family, normally produces some problems. I should not be surprised if during the Havana summit some such problems do surface, but given goodwill and mutual trust I have no doubt we shall overcome these problems through sincere adherence to the fundamental principles of nonalignment.

Consistent with India's heritage and principles, we shall do all we can to ensure that the unity and solidarity of the movement remain unimpaired as they have remained all these years. Some issues when viewed from a distance tend to look difficult, even forbidding. Considering the maintenance of the collective strength of the movement paramount, I have no doubt that we shall surmount all these problems. We in India appreciate that solid and unshakable unity of the nonaligned movement can be forged only by recognising and not by denying the dynamism, vitality and beauty of diversity.

NARAIN SAYS EXECUTIVE CANNOT WITHDRAW CASES AGAINST GANDHI

BK270903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Janata-S Party chairman, Mr Raj Narain, has asserted that neither the president nor the government can withdraw the cases against Mrs Gandhi now before the special courts. Speaking to newsmen in Lucknow today, he said the special courts have been created by an act of parliament to deal with specific cases and parliament alone is competent to abolish them or withdraw the cases. He said the executive should not interfere with the judiciary, and the law should be allowed to take its own course.

Mr Raj Narain also said nobody should be the prime minister for more than one or two terms.

SANJAY GANDHI, OTHERS TO BE ISSUED NEW SUMMONS

BK271312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The metropolitan magistrate Delhi, Mr Brijesh Kumar has ordered the issue of fresh summons to Mr Sanjay Gandhi and 12 others for the 22nd of next month in a case relating to alleged assault on public servants on duty. The incident allegedly occurred when Mr Gandhi led a youth congress-I rally on the 1st of May in Delhi.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA DEPARTS FOR PRC, HAVANA 27 AUG

BK260857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, Aug. 26 (AFP)--King Birendra accompanied by Queen Aisworya left here today for Peking via trans Himalayan flight on his way to Havana, where he will attend the sixth nonaligned summit meet as leader of Nepalese delegation.

During his 2 days' sojourn in Peking the king will hold talks with Chinese leaders and he will be guest of honour at the banquet hosted by Chairman Hua Guo-feng.

Before departure in a message to the nation, King Birendra said "since the inception of the nonalined movement Nepal has always been taking active part in the summit conferences of the nonaligned nations in the belief that it can become an instrument of peace for the region and the world."

He said "the conferences of the nonaligned heads of states has provided Nepal an opportunity to maintain contacts at the highest level with numerous countries of the world."

The king has constituted a Council of Royal Representatives under the chairmanship of his middle brother Prince Gyanendra 3d, to discharge duties on his behalf during his absence."

The royal couple will visit Kuwait, Amsterdam and Montreal before arriving in Havana on September 2 on a week-long tour. The king will be returning home after stopping over at London and New Delhi in about a month's time.

PAKISTAN

HAQ DISCUSSES NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY, HAVANA SUMMIT

BK281232 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said it is imperative at the international level to establish a just economic relationship between the developed and developing countries so that the developing countries are free of the economic domination of the developed ones. He was inaugurating the international seminar on strategies of planning and development in Lahore this morning. He said if we want to make this world a comfortable and prosperous abode for mankind, the nations of the world must live like one nation so that the whole family can benefit from the progress of one member. He said in this regard, if the developed countries realize their responsibilities they would provide all help to the developing world rather than hindering efforts. This help, he said, can take the form of financial and material resources as well as technology and modern knowledge.

The president said nuclear technology is one such technology in which the developed countries could help the developing ones. He emphasized that it is the basic right of all people in the world whether they live in the north or the south, whether they belong to the Western society or the Eastern society, to acquire modern technology for their economic development. He said the era of development through which Pakistan is passing also required it to acquire nuclear technology before its conventional resources of energy dry up, otherwise its growth would be seriously affected. He said it was for this reason that they have resolved to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. He said God willing, we will be able to get it despite all obstacles in our way.

The president said the growth strategy adopted by the present government enables the public and private sectors to play their respective roles, as neither of the two sectors can alone meet the economic challenge faced by us today. He said measures taken by the government in this connection during the last 2 years had had a salutary impact and we have been able to resist the economic decline. He hoped the present policy would have a healthy impact on the country's economy.

The president said Islam's economic system is the best guide for us as it enables the common man to benefit from economic development. He referred to the institution of the system of Zakart in the country and said if implemented sincerely it would prevent concentration of wealth and promote the welfare of the sections of society which had been left behind.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at Lahore airport on his arrival from Rawalpindi, the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, said that the most important aspect of his coming visit to Havana would be his informal meetings with the Muslim heads of state attending the summit meeting of nonalined countries. He said most of the Muslim states were already members of the nonalined movement except Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. But now Pakistan and Iran have also become its members and it would be his efforts to meet all the Muslim heads of state on the occasion.

Replying to a question about the RCD [Regional Cooperation for Development], the president said in his opinion it had a very useful purpose to fulfil. He said according to one official report, the Iranians have doubts about it, but thought these were due to lack of knowledge about the RCD's functions. He said he would have an opportunity to discuss the future of RCD with the Iranian foreign minister, Dr Yazdi.

In reply to another question, the president said the press and publications ordinance had been under a lot of criticism for a long time and so has been the national press trust. He said they were both controversial issues which have been under their consideration for the last 2 years and was still under active consideration. He said, at the moment, he could not say more on the subject than what the federal information minister had said in his recent statement.

Replying to yet another question, the president said they were looking into the question of publishing the Hamoodur Rahman Commission report [on the causes of defeat in the 1971 war]. He said if he felt it was in the interest of the country and the people could know something more, it would be certainly published.

The president has now returned to Rawalpindi.

DELEGATE TO HAVANA SUMMIT DEPARTS 27 AUG

OW272012 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Islambabad, Aug 27 (AFP)--Presidential adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi left for Cuba today to attend the conference of nonaligned countries.

President Ziaul Haq will leave here on September 1 to participate in the Havana summit.

Pakistan is attending the conference as a full member of the nonaligned movement for the first time after formal approval of its request for membership.

CHIEF OF AIR STAFF LEAVES FOR VISIT TO LIBYA

BK271613 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan chief of air staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, left Karachi for Tripoli today on a 9-day official visit to Libya.

Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim will attend the celebrations of revolutionary day, 1st September, and will also meet the Libyan air chief and the chief of staff of the Air Defense Force and other military commanders.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM SIX NATION TOUR

BK271107 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr R. Premadsa, was accorded a rousing welcome on his return to the island yesterday evening after a successful six-nation tour. He visited Britain, Sweden, Zambia, Kenya, China and Singapore. It served to strengthen the existing ties of friendship and opened avenues of economic cooperation.